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SOLE AGENTS

The Hongkong Telegraph

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ANDERSEN MEYER & CO., LTD.
SOLE AGENTS

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

THE F. M. S. LOTTERY.

CHINESE WOMAN WINS FIRST PRIZE.

Singapore, April 13.
The Federated Malay States Lottery, the last of the Malayan Lotteries, was drawn on Saturday.
The first prize (\$120,000) was won by a Chinese woman of Perak; the second prize (\$60,000) ticket was sold in Ipoh; whilst the third prize (\$30,000) was won by Mr. Manasseh, of Penang.

THE CHINESE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Shanghai, April 13.
The Chinese Peace Conference is meeting daily and announces that it is working harmoniously and progressing rapidly.

SHANGHAI CLOCKS PUT FORWARD.

Shanghai, April 13.
The clocks of Shanghai were put forward an hour last night at midnight. North China is watching the experiment with interest.

STATUS OF SHANGHAI FIRE BRIGADE.

Shanghai, April 13.
The status of the Fire Brigade is uncertain. Members are resigning on the announcement of the Council's intention to professionalise the force, but their resignations have not yet been accepted.

THE AUSTRALIAN AERIAL ROUTE.

Singapore, April 12.
General Borton does not go to Australia, but only to Java, to discuss with the Dutch authorities their arrangements for a link between Singapore and Australia. General Borton, interviewed on leaving for Java ports, said the visit had been satisfactory but he could say nothing definite for publication.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE TURMOIL IN GERMANY.

WANT OF ORDER.

Copenhagen, April 10.
A message from Berlin, dated the 10th instant, says, interviewed by the *Tagblatt*, Herr Noske said the military authorities were prepared for all possibilities. If necessary, Munich would be forced by arms to return to order. "We must hit out with all energy," said he, "rather than allow the Fatherland to be precipitated into the abyss." If blood is shed, it will be on the heads of the Spartacist maniacs.

GOVERNMENT HAS SITUATION IN HAND.

Berlin, April 9.
The *Vossische Zeitung* declared that the agitation for a general strike has slackened. The Government, however, has taken all precautionary measures.
The Majority Socialist workers have issued a manifesto against a general strike owing to the probable stoppage of food supplies.
Government troops have taken possession of Magdeburg. Public services have been resumed.

GENERAL STRIKE AT BRUNSWICK.

Berlin, April 9.
The workers of Brunswick have begun a general strike. The banks, newspapers, railways and trams have been suspended. The Landtag has adjourned indefinitely. The newly elected Workers Council is meeting to proclaim the Council the sole sovereign power of Brunswick. The Bavarian Diet has re-opened at Hamburg. The Minister of the Interior is confident as regards the situation.

STRIKE COMMITTEE ARRESTED.

Berlin, April 10.
A general strike had been proclaimed in order to protest against the deaths of Rosa Luxemburg and Herr Liebknecht and the Ebert Government, but the strike was only partial, except for tramwaymen.

A message from Essen, dated the 9th instant, says a conference of miners and mine-owners decided on a six-hour day for miners, which is at present impossible, so they have decided to grant a seven-hour day.

The Government troops arrested the strike committee, and dispersed the civilians, who attacked the troops. The latter also arrested the publisher of the newspaper *Spartacus*.

MUNICH BEING ISOLATED.

Berlin, April 10.
The Bavarian Government is of opinion that Bolshevism at Munich will collapse without military action, owing to the stoppage of foodstuffs. Meanwhile the Government is preparing for a long sojourn at Hamburg.
The *Berliner Tageblatt* states that rail traffic to Munich is being suspended, thus cutting off coals.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

FEARS REGARDING EGYPT.

POSSIBLE HOLY WAR AGAINST BRITISH EMPIRE.

London, April 10.
Reuter learns that some apprehension is felt that the trouble in Egypt, which was fomented at the beginning entirely by Nationalist sentiment, may take a religious turn and that the native tribes may declare a Holy War against the British Empire.
There is reason to believe that the natives may be affected by Turkish propaganda, who are in no wise friendly towards Britain. Steps are being taken to deal with this possibility.

NATIONALISTS RELEASED.

Cairo, April 7.
The Proclamation by General Allenby, mentioned in the House of Commons, orders the release of four deported Nationalist leaders who are now permitted to leave Egypt.

THE KING'S PREROGATIVE RIGHTS QUESTIONED.

AN INTERESTING COMMERCIAL SUIT.

London, April 10.
The Court of Appeal by a majority has allowed the appeal of of Dekersers' Hotel, London, in a test action against the Crown, who had requisitioned the premises, for payment of rent and for compensation during nine months of occupation.
The Crown argued that H. M. the King was empowered to take a subject's property for the Defence of the Realm without payment.
The Master of the Rolls decided that there was no prerogative right to seize property for administrative purposes in connection with Defence of the Realm, without indemnifying the owners.
Dekersers claimed £13,320 for occupation alone.

BUDGET CHANGES FORECASTED.

INCREASED IMPORT DUTY ON FOREIGN TEA.

London, April 4.
The *Times* says it is understood that the Treasury is considering a proposal to increase the import duty on foreign tea by 2d. per pound in the forthcoming Budget, while the duty on Indian and Ceylon tea will be unchanged.

London, April 10.
The Budget will be introduced on the 30th instant.

KOREAN DISTURBANCES.

JAPANESE TROOPS DESPATCHED.

New York, April 10.
A message from Tokyo says six battalions of Japanese troops are proceeding to Korea to suppress the disturbances.

THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH.

London, April 9.
In the House of Commons, the Ministry of Health Bill was read a third time.

THE GENERAL WAR MEDAL.

London, April 10.
In the House Commons, replying to Col. Ivor Phillips, Mr. Churchill said the general war medal had been decided on and the design of the ribbon approved. A free preliminary issue would be made to all who were entitled to the medal, whether serving or discharged. Over two million yards of ribbon for such 1914 men as actually participated in fighting would be needed.

THE CONTROL OF MALARIA.

Cannes, April 10.
At the Scientists Congress, mentioned on the 2nd inst., Dr. Laveran, the discoverer of the malaria parasite, read a report urging the immediate organisation of an International Bureau to arrange co-operation by the National Red Cross Societies with national and Government activities. The various speakers agreed that Malarial diseases could thus be controlled effectively.

CANADA TO DEAL WITH UNDESIRABLES.

THE POWER TO DEPORT.

Ottawa, April 7.
The Government has introduced a Bill providing that undesirable immigrants may be deported at any time within five years of entering the Dominion, instead of three years as at present.
The Bill will exclude Bolsheviks and interned or deported enemy aliens, and provide literacy test for all immigrants.

(Continued on page 8.)

NEWS BY WIRELESS.

(Daily Bulletin Service.)

PEACE CONFERENCE.

ECONOMIC SITUATION IN EUROPE.

Paris, April 12.
The Supreme Economic Council on Thursday adopted a resolution calling the attention of the Associated Governments to the extreme gravity and urgency of the present economic situation in Europe.

SUPERVISION OF SAAR VALLEY.

The Council of Four on Wednesday made provision for the League of Nations to exercise a general supervision over the Saar Valley for a period of 15 years, and came to an agreement on the Saar Valley, leaving the sovereignty over the valley unchanged, but according to France free of duty sufficient coal for the Lorraine district, with the privilege to Germany of restoring the Lens mines, thus relieving the Saar Valley of that charge.

WAR RESPONSIBILITY.

The Council of Four met on Wednesday morning, when the question of responsibility for the war and the disposition of the Saar Valley were discussed by the Allied Premiers, Mr. Lloyd George, M. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, and President Wilson.
The text of the clause as finally approved by the Council of Four certified that the enemy Council admits that the responsibility for all losses and damages to the Allied and Associated Nations and their citizens was due to unjustifiable aggression.

TRIAL OF EX-KAISER.

The Council of Four on Wednesday definitely determined the responsibility of the ex-German Emperor for the war and the means of bringing him to trial by one of the Allied Governments, probably Belgium.

WESTERN EUROPEAN BOUNDARY.

M. Andre Tardieu, Viscount Morley and Mr. Charles Kystins, the special committee on the Western European Boundary, were called before the Council of Four on Thursday.

MOST-FAVOURED NATIONS SCHEDULE.

The present provisional agreement provides for the most favoured nation treatment in Germany of Allied and associated countries.
Single tariff or no tariff discrimination based upon the flag of the vessel in which goods are transported or the route of importation or export will be incorporated in the Peace Treaty with Germany. Restrictions will be enforced for a period of five years after the conclusion of peace, and probably will include the provision of a tariff enforced upon the imports from the Associated countries during that period under the present most-favoured nations schedule of 1914.

WAR DAMAGES.

The following is the definite decision of the Reparation and War Damages Commission, whereby \$5,000,000,000 must be paid within the next two years, and the remaining damages in 30 years, beginning on May 1, 1921.
Thus two great obstacles to the rapid attainment of peace have been removed within the last twenty-four hours, and a period of extreme tension over inaction and failure to secure tangible results is succeeded by revived confidence over the great advance made toward a permanent settlement. — *American Wireless*.

U. S. VICTORY LOAN.

New York, April 12.
The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Glass, will make the first official announcement of the amount of the Victory Loan, the rate of interest, the duration of the bonds and other details public at a mass meeting on Tuesday night in the Metropolitan Opera House, New York. — *American Wireless*.

"WIND STORM" IN UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, April 11.
Scores of dead and many telegraph wires down were the result of a "wind-storm" between San Francisco, Chicago, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas. — *American Wireless*.

CALIFORNIA LAND LEGISLATION.

Sacramento, April 11.
The Secretary of the California Senate received the following telegram from the Secretary of State, Mr. Robert Lansing, at Paris:—
"Your considered telegram in relation to the proposal of land legislation in behalf of California and with regard to the landing of so-called (—?) has been received.
"I wish to express to you, on behalf of President Wilson and myself, our appreciation for your information of the Bills which will be introduced in the State Senate.
"In view of the present situation in international affairs here in Paris, it would be particularly unfortunate to have these Bills introduced or pressed at the present time. There are other problems which would make that action very embarrassing, and I sincerely hope you will inform the Senate of the contents of this cablegram and the earnest hope that no such legislation as proposed should be introduced or considered at the present time.
"Expressing my thanks for this opportunity to consider the advisability of legislation affecting foreign relations, I am, with respect,
"Yours very truly,
"ROBERT LANSING."

— *American Wireless*.

To-Day's Exchange.

The closing rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s 3.15-16d.

The Weather.

Forecast:—rain. Barometer:—29.75. Temperature 2 p.m.:—80. Humidity 2 p.m.:—81.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 14.
Silver is quoted at 48.9/16d. The market is quiet.

London, April 13.
Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co.'s report says the recent fluctuation in the price of silver merely reflects American exchange, which has been very sensitive in the current week. Shanghai exchange has now risen to a 48/16d. level.

London, April 13.
Silver is quoted at 48.7/8d. The market is quiet.

DAY BY DAY.

An intricate point of law was set out to a nicely by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Magistrate's court this morning, when a case of gambling was brought before him. The Chinese who was involved in the case was arrested by the Police whilst gambling on the staircase of a certain house and the charge made against him was one of gambling in a public place. Whether a staircase can be rightly regarded as a "public place" was the hinge on which the success of the case from the prosecution's point of view depended. Mr. Lindsell said that a staircase is part of a private house, and as such, a warrant was necessary for the arrest. The Inspector who had charge of the case, said that he would rather take out a warrant against the people who gambled and arrest the lot. Mr. Lindsell dismissed the case as the procedure of the prosecution was irregular.

When a thief was arrested in Eastern Street this morning with a woman's jacket, which he had stolen from an unknown place, on his arm, he was anxious to lead the detective who arrested him to believe that the article belonged to some female member of his family, so he stated that it belonged to his daughter. Later when he was brought before the Magistrate, he said it belonged to his mother-in-law. The mother-in-law, when questioned as to the truth of his statement, denied that the article belonged to her, and said:—"No. He may be my son-in-law, but he goes his own way to earn his living and I go my own way to earn mine." The thief had not a good memory when the Magistrate told him of the story of a case of unlawful possession, which occurred eight years back and in which he was the central figure. At length the thief's face cleared and he said:—"Ah, I remember now. Yes, it was eight years ago. I was carrying rice then. Mr. Orme was glad that he remembered, and consigned him to Victoria Gaol for six weeks.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Cognet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce—Special meeting re Daylight Saving—4 p.m.
Theatre Royal—The Cherniavsky Trio—9.15 p.m.
Hongkong Polo Club—Annual meeting—5.30 p.m.
Constitutional Reform Association—Annual meeting—5.30 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Cognet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m.

SECTION



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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

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GENERAL NEWS.

A JAPANESE FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Ishiyama Kikizo aged 32, a
composer in the Osaka Asahi
office, committed murder and
suicide at his village, Sagami-cho
on the morning of the 30th
ultimo. It appears that his wife,
who had been suffering from
consumption since August last,
succumbed about 5 a.m. the
same day. What with poverty
and grief, the unfortunate man
became desperate. He strangled
his child to death and then
strangled himself, with the child
tied to his back. There being
no relatives to attend to the
funeral and other matters, the
three bodies were handed over
to the village office for burial.

JAPANESE IN MEXICO.

The American Press continues
to comment upon the alleged pur-
chase of a large tract of land by
Japanese in California and on the
Tientsin affair. The Christian
Science Monitor maintains that
the proposed purchase of land in
Mexico can only be regarded as
a crafty attempt on the part of
the Japanese Government to
secure a footing in Mexico, which
is Japan's cherished
desire. The journal compares
the proposal under dispute with
the Japan's work of having secured
a foothold in Shantung "through
Japanese firms." It goes so far as
to allege that Japan has long been
covetous of Lower California, and
that all of her attempts hitherto
met with failure. According to
a Los Angeles dispatch, a new
organization has been formed
having for its object the annexa-
tion of Lower California by Am-

erica. It is expected that a
conference will be held to discuss
the methods by which the object
in view may be attained.

G.B.S. AND LONG HOUSES.

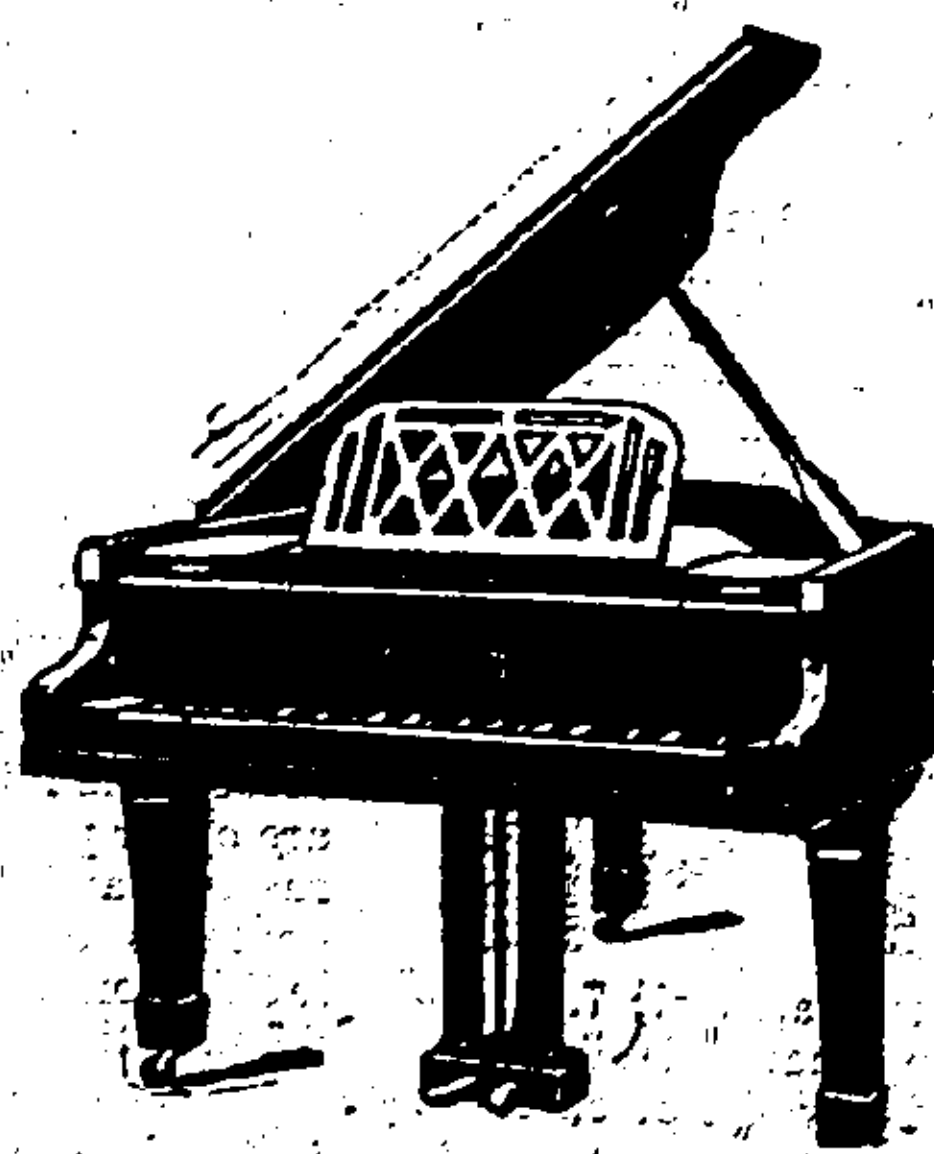
Mr. Bernard Shaw, in a speech
at Westminster recently, dwelt
on the difficulty of securing a
uniform working day, and said
ultimately that the most happy and
contented people he remembered to
have come across had been the
shop assistants of Brussels, whose
shops appeared never to close. He
also remembered a celebrated res-
taurant in Venice, which never
closed at all, and he believed
had been continuously open since
the Middle Ages. (Laughter.)
The Night and day, as far as he had
been able to observe, they were
always the same writers. (Laughter.)
The question of
hours of labour might become
complicated with that of condi-
tions of labour. Men working
the shortest hours might have the
hardest time.

A PROBLEM OF POSSESSION.

A landlord, applying at Cler-
kenwell County Court for a
possession order, said he wanted
the rooms for his three sons, one
of them wounded, who were
coming back from the war. He
let them on the distinct under-
standing that they should be given
up when the boys returned.
The tenant, a married woman, said
that her husband was in Ger-
many. She had two children,
and had been out, day after day,
wet or fine, with her baby, in
search of other apartments, but
with no success. The landlord's
solicitor said applicant's wounded
son was entitled to more sym-
pathy than the tenant. The
tenant was allowed a month in
which to give up possession.

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GENERAL NEWS.

PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT THE EAST.

We learn from a Peking mes-
sage to the Maitai that the
Prince of Wales contemplates
making a tour in Asia in the
coming summer. It is stated in
the dispatch that hearing of this
project the Chinese Government
has issued instructions to the
Chinese Minister to Britain, or-
dering him to obtain an audience
with the King and ask him to
arrange for the visit of the Prince
of Wales to China on the occasion
of his tour to the Far East.

NEW GOVERNOR OF KWANTUNG.

Judging from reports in the
Japanese Press there seems to be
little room for doubt that the
Civil Governorship of Kwantung
under the reformed system will be
given to Baron Hayaashi, former-
ly Japanese Minister to China.
The Baron is reported to be mak-
ing preparations necessary for
the assumption of the post.
According to the Asahi, his ap-
pointment was decided on at a
Cabinet Council, but the formal
announcement will be made next
month.

DISPOSAL OF NATIONAL FACTORIES.

In correspondence which has
taken place between Sir Leo
Chiozza-Money and the Ministry
of Munitions with regard to the
sale of the national factories, Sir
Leo asked that, pending full
inquiry into the national uses to
which this property might be put,
the sale advertisements be with-
drawn, on the ground that the
Government should not hand
back the control of peace industry
to private hands. In reply
the Minister of Munitions stated
that the question of the disposal
of national factories erected dur-
ing the war was a matter of
Government policy, which had
recently been set forth by Sir
Eric Geddes in his speech of Jan.
15 before the Associated Cham-
bers of Commerce. The Minister
was proposing to make a further
statement on the subject, and
meanwhile was not prepared to
withdraw the advertisement al-
ready issued with the sanction of
his predecessor.

A NEW RELIGIOUS SECT.

A curious sect which calls itself
Omotokyo (Great Foundation
Sect) has recently made its
appearance at Ayabemura, in
Kyoto prefecture, and has
acquired a strong hold over the
minds of the superstitious in the
locality. The founder of the
sect was, as so often happens in
Japan, an old woman, who died
in December last of
influenza. A crop of wild
rumours, which are of course
Gospel truth in the eyes of the
believers in this Sect, were put
into circulation by those who are
engaged in the propagation of the
faith. One of these is that
Japan will be invaded by a
formidable foreign foe two years
hence and that those who are
sceptical of the new sect's teach-
ings will fare badly in that event.
The local police and judicial
authorities have now stepped in
and are investigating the matter.
A large number of believers,
including some persons of good
social standing, are, it is said,
being summoned to Matsuyama
and other police stations and exam-
ined daily.

THE VOICE OF FOCH.

Marshal Foch has a deep bass
voice and a very gruff manner.
He is a man of few words, and
these few words he has the habit
of announcing with "J'ai a
parler." He is very orderly in his
habits, likes punctuality in
private life—or in such private
life as remains to him. His face
is lined and worn, for, in addition
to his great responsibilities, he is
by no means a strong man physi-
cally. Diplomats find him
uneasy to handle. He has a
way of sweeping aside with a
commanding gesture all but the
main point. He lays down a
principle, leaves it to others to
fill in the details without inter-
fering with that principle, and
crushes with two words those who
attempt any deviation therefrom.
The Germans found this out to
their cost; but it is no attitude
taken up solely for the treatment
of the enemy. It is part of the
man himself, and is therefore all
the more devastating in its effect.
In France there are two ways of
pronouncing his name. One is
Foch or thereabouts; the other is
Foch. Those who know him call
him Foch.

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PRICES SENT ON APPLICATION.

PASSENGER FARES TO AMERICA.

PROPOSED INCREASES.

Tokyo.—The Government has
decided to allow the Japanese
companies to raise the passenger
fares from Japan to North
America.

Since the outbreak of the war
there has been a great advance in
freight rates, but no correspond-
ing increase has been made in
passenger rates.

A few weeks ago it was reported
that the Canadian Pacific Steam-
ship Company and the Pacific
Mail Steamship Company had
approached the Nippon Yusen
Kaisha and other companies
maintaining regular services be-
tween Japan and the United
States with a proposal to raise
passenger fares.

The Japanese companies were
also aware of the necessity of
taking this step in view of the
high price of coal and other in-
creased running expenses, and
entertained the proposal.

It is said that some sort of
agreement was then reached
between the Japanese and foreign
companies, and the Japanese
concerns applied to the authorities
for permission to raise the rates.

The Japanese Government has
now decided to grant the applica-
tion, though the increase origi-
nally proposed by the companies
has been somewhat cut down.

The existing rates and the
rates approved by the authorities
are as follows:—

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

Yokohama—San Francisco

	Present	New
First class	Y400	Y500
Second class	200	250

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Yokohama—Seattle

	Present	New
First class	Y400	Y500
Second class	200	300

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

Yokohama—Tacoma

Same as T.K.K. Yokohama—
San Francisco rates—Shanghai
Gazette.

YESTERDAY'S
TELEGRAMS.(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")
THE FIGHTING IN MURMANSK.

London, April 8.
Arrangements for the dispatch of a British relief force to Russia are being pushed forward, very rapidly. The force will go to Murmansk. There it will be in a favourable position to proceed at the first opportunity to the Archangel front. The main force proceeds in two sections. It is intended the main force shall consist mostly of volunteers. The War Office will probably make an immediate appeal for volunteers, not only to troops in the armies of occupation and men being prepared for overseas garrisons, but to discharged and demobilised men.

London, April 8.
A British North Russia official message says that a disturbance by Chinese workmen at Murmansk on April 7 was soon put down. The majority of the rioters were arrested. Two Red Finn attacks south of Segeja were repulsed. North Russian troops occupied Gapsnarok on Lake Vigzero, capturing a Bolshevik patrol.

Copenhagen, April 9.
Lettish Headquarters announce a big battle between Letts and Bolsheviks near Schlock. The latter were repulsed. An attempt by the Bolsheviks to capture Mitau failed. These attacks are believed to herald the beginning of a great Bolshevik offensive against Lettland and Lithuania.

ODESSA EVACUATED.
Paris, April 9.
A message from Moscow (April 7) says it is reported that Soviet and Ukrainian troops have captured Odessa.

London, April 9.
It is officially confirmed that the Allies have evacuated Odessa.

London, April 10.
A British North Russia communication states that Liverpool and Yorkshire shires assisted by a company of the Russian National Army, defended Schredmehenga on April 5, while the Russian National Army, fighting for the first time, defended Bolshoezerki on April 1st. The Russian howitzers in one instance, were withdrawn from the gunpits and reversed at four hundred yards range against the enemy on Skis. Canadian, South African and Russians were among the Air Force pilots and observers rendering great assistance.

SITUATION QUIET IN EGYPT.

Cairo, April 3.
A mob in Cairo today murdered a State railway official, Mr. Dykes, also a Greek resident. Order was restored in the afternoon. Six were killed and a number injured in the disturbances.

Cairo, April 4.
A communique states that during yesterday's disturbances the troops several times were obliged to fire on the mob. Nine were killed and 50 wounded. A number of the casualties were due to householders wantonly firing on the mob. All is quiet in Cairo today.

London, April 5.
In the House of Commons, replying to a question regarding the situation in Egypt, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth stated that Sir E. Allenby issued a proclamation stating that as order had in a great measure been restored, the Egyptians wishing to leave the country would be free to do so. He understood that a ministry is now being formed and a deputation of Ministers would visit England in response to the invitation already twice given by the British Government. Replying to Mr. Wedgwood, Mr. Harmsworth stated he understood that Sir E. Allenby's proclamation included permission to come to England for persons originally debarred therefrom.

London, April 9.
In the House of Commons at question time Mr. Harmsworth stated that the latest information was that the situation in Egypt was quiet. No further disturbances occurred since the riot in Cairo on April 3rd. The issue of periodical official statements regarding the situation is being arranged.

London, April 10.
An Egypt official message states that Sir E. Allenby reports that a new ministry, which was well received, was formed on April 4th, under Rushdy Pasha. The provinces are now quiet, but there have been some demonstrations of peasantry while anti-Armenian disturbances by roughs occurred in parts of Cairo on April 9th.

NOTICES.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Berlin, April 5.
Railwaymen are threatening to strike on April 10. The "Tagblatt" warns against it because the Entente are not landing troops at Dantzig only conditional that the railway transportation of troops through Germany proceeds rapidly. The Cabinet has accepted an amendment to the constitution enabling the workers to collaborate on an equal footing with employers as regards wages, conditions of labour and the entire economic development of productive forces.

Copenhagen, April 6.
A message from Berlin says the Constitution Committee of the National Assembly has resolved by a large majority in favour of holding an election of the assembly every three years.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")
PEACE DELIBERATIONS.

Paris, April 5.
Mr. Bonar Law has arrived to confer with the British delegates on the final terms of the preliminary peace treaty. His arrival is regarded as indicating that actual decisions on the main points of the treaty have been reached.

President Wilson has recovered and attended the Council of Four today. The fact that President Wilson cabled to Washington with instruction to send the liner George Washington to Brest is regarded as confirming the belief that the treaty will shortly be ready.

Washington, April 8.
The sailing of the George Washington is altered from April 14 to April 11.

London, April 9.
President Wilson's request to Washington to hasten the departure of the liner is occasioned by an extraordinary crop of rumours in Paris, interpreted in the French press and by American correspondents as an indication of his dissatisfaction at the course of the discussion and a hint that he is preparing to quit the Conference unless it gets back to the fourteen points and the armistice terms which he feels have been recently ignored. On the other hand Reuters correspondent in Paris learns that the situation in America imperatively requires the presence of the President.

who is receiving constant appeals from his political supporters to return. It is pointed out that President Wilson's signature to the Peace Treaty is unnecessary. Mr. Lansing and Col. House are fully empowered to represent him at the Conference.

GERMAN POLITICS.

Copenhagen, April 5.
A message from Berlin today says that the second Congress of Soviets of Germany has opened with 240 delegates present. The Government took extraordinary military measures in connection with the Congress, even searching the public in the galleries for arms. The whole atmosphere was electric. The Congress adopted Independent Socialist resolutions demanding the release of Lodebour and the immunity of members of the Congress, also of the National Assembly.

London, April 8.
The latest news of the situation in Bavaria indicates that the Soviet Government at Munich may not long survive. It is reported that already dissensions have broken out between the communists and Majority Socialists. The German Government has announced that it recognises the Hoffmann Government, not the Soviet Government of Munich, as the supreme authority in Bavaria. Opinion in the Bavarian country districts is divided for and against the Soviet Republic.

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Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamsham, Canton, who are our agents there.

BIRTH.

GARCIA.—On April 12th, 25 Granville Road, Kowloon, to Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Garcia, a daughter.

DEATH.

Francis Collins Barlow, late of Hongkong, at Worthing, England. (By mail).

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1919.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES.

The goal towards which the Filipino people have been aiming for many years now—the independence of the islands—appears now to be almost within sight. Not long ago, a special Mission, headed by Mr. Quezon, passed through the Colony on its way to the United States, where it has since pleaded the cause of the independence of the Philippines and has succeeded in securing a most sympathetic hearing in official quarters. The Commission was received by Mr. Baker, who conveyed to its members President Wilson's opinion that the time had arrived when the ambitions of the members of the Commission could be satisfied. Governor General Harrison, too, is credited with the conviction that the obstacles which existed a few years ago in regard to the granting of independence have now been cleared away. In view of these official expressions of opinion, therefore, it seems fairly clear that we shall not have to wait long before hearing of action by the United States for the formal handing back of the islands to the Filipino people.

In American political circles, as well as in other quarters, the probability of early independence for the Philippines will arouse mixed feelings. Democrats, of course, could not logically set themselves against the demands of the Filipinos. Mr. Baker apparently perceived that point when, in addressing the Filipino Mission, he remarked that the American people love liberty too dearly not to desire to extend it to others. But there are many others among the American people who, whilst willing to agree to independence in principle, look at the question from the standpoint of expediency and who have serious doubts as to whether the Filipino people are as yet really ripe for complete autonomy. This is a matter upon which there is much division of opinion. It cannot, of course, be overlooked that America's policy in the Philippines has been of such a nature as to lead to the eventual realisation of the aspirations of the natives. America promised to grant the Filipinos independence when they showed themselves fit for it, and no one who has taken an intelligent interest in what has happened since the American occupation can do otherwise than admit that that promise has been backed up by sincere action. Step by step have the Americans paved the way for Philippine independence, showing a liberality of spirit and a large-heartedness which have been fully appreciated by the best elements among the people benefited thereby. The Filipinos already practically govern themselves, and, one by one, American officials are making way for the natives of the islands. We read that during last month no fewer than twenty-two American officials resigned—and that is only typical of what has been occurring for a very long time now. The whole trend of government in the Philippines has proceeded on the idea that the United States was merely holding the islands in trust for the Filipinos until such time as the latter revealed a capacity to carry the whole administrative burden.

This is a moment when small nations are coming into their own, and that is why the Filipinos are now looking for an early consummation of their national ideals. It is a factor, also, of which the United States must take account in fixing the time for the granting of independence. But, whilst we do not seek to deny that very many Filipinos have shown their fitness to take up high official posts and that a large number of native legislators have displayed wise statesmanship in their actions, we can sympathise with many who feel doubts as to the wisdom of a complete surrendering of American overlordship in the islands. The Americans have done wonderful things in the Philippines, but the full results of their administration have not yet appeared; they would do much more were they to remain, and thus more firmly lay the foundations for the rule of the Philippines by the Filipinos. It is one thing for a small State to run its affairs under the benevolent protectorship of a great liberty-loving Power, but quite another for it to assume the whole burden itself. Much time is needed for a people to win the capacity for full self-government. The query which we cannot help asking is whether the Filipinos have had a sufficient schooling to enable them to take on the job.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

PORT PROBLEMS.

Hongkong has been deeply interested of late in the signs which have been showing themselves both in Manila and at Shanghai in the direction of an improvement of the shipping facilities of these ports. In both places it has been realised that, in view of the probability that more and bigger ships will come to the East, there must be development in line with such contingencies. We see now that Singapore also is becoming aware of its lack of godown and waterfront accommodation, and that a special committee of the Chamber of Commerce is to look into the matter. One of the factors which has hampered development there, according to the *Singapore Free Press*, is the presence of "vested interests" on the river bank, where there is need for great improvements, but which the riparian owners are unwilling to pay and want done at the public expense. The same paper says rumour has it that there will, as a result of the committee's investigations, be some astonishing revelations of the difficulties placed in the way of those who sought to make use of the land and waterfront. Well, Hongkong also has its waterfront and godown difficulties which have greatly increased during the past few years. We do not know that "vested interests" have had anything to do with the problem here; there are others more qualified to speak on that point than we are. But this much is certain—that we shall have to bestir ourselves if we wish to be in a position to cope both with the greater shipping tonnage and the distribution of cargo which the larger trade of the future will bring to the East. It is useless for us to rest content with our past position as a port; we have to march with the times. If we do not, others will step in and take away the trade that was formerly ours.

MORE MOORINGS.

Mention of shipping facilities brings to mind the dispute which occurred at one time over the question of the Government taking over the harbour moorings. We fear that there was then a deal of opposition to the scheme by "vested interests," but now that we have had a fair trial of it, it is generally admitted that the step ought to have been taken long before it actually was. The new arrangement is infinitely better than the old in every way, and its best feature is that it prevents the monopolising of the best moorings by individual companies which, at times, had no boats in port but still hung on to their rights. In the Legislative Council the other day, it was stated that shipping is coming back again and that further moorings were required. Thus a vote for \$23,000 for five more buoys was passed. The money will be well spent, we are sure. But something beyond moorings will be needed in the future—the task of providing deeper anchorages will have to be faced if the big ships are to be accommodated.

WHAT OF WILHELM?

A Paris telegram to hand over the week-end refers to indications that the Peace Conference has decided to secure the extradition of the ex-Kaiser from Holland, with a view to his future detention under the restraint of the Allies. Not a great deal has been heard of late concerning the would-be All-Highest, for the Paris delegates have had in hand even more important questions than the ultimate fate of the man who plunged the whole world into war. But this issue has to be faced sooner or later, and it ought to be cleared up in the Peace Treaty. Technical points may be raised in order that the ex-Kaiser escape scot free, but on grounds of justice and by the provisions of international law we do not see that extradition proceedings can be resisted. And if there were good reasons why Napoleon should be banished, there are more and stronger reasons why Wilhelm should be placed beyond the power of doing further harm. The defeat of the Germans notwithstanding, we are inclined to think that this deep-dyed scoundrel, if unmolested, would soon be a source of fresh trouble after the final signing of peace. He is temperamentally unable to keep quiet. If his earthly career cannot be cut short, the least that can be done is to keep him well under restraint. Such a mischief-maker deserves no consideration whatever.

DAY BY DAY.

DON'T CONSIDER A TASK IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE YOU ARE UNABLE TO PERFORM IT.

The only case of communicable disease notified on Saturday was one fatal occurrence of plague.

The Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce is to consider the daylight-saving scheme at a meeting to-morrow afternoon.

H.E. Sir Charles Elliot, H.M. High Commissioner in Siberia, is paying a short visit to Hongkong and is staying at Government House. Sir Charles returns to Vladivostok next week to resume his duties there.

The engagement is announced between Robert O. Hutchison, of the Hongkong Civil Service, eldest son of H. W. Hutchison, Esq., of Kirkcaldy, and Rosa Blenheim, daughter of Mrs. Joseph Jupp, of Farnham, Surrey.

On Saturday, a small Chinese boy, 11 years of age, was killed by a fall from a tree into a nullah at the back of the Shaikwan Police Station. It is believed that the accident resulted from an attempt by the boy to climb the tree. The body has been sent to the Victoria Mortuary.

Orders have been issued for the cruisers and other warships of the East Indies Squadron and the China Squadron to be repainted white—once the familiar colour of all ships east of Suez. During the war the ships of those squadrons were painted the grey colour of the ships on home service.

Mr. Leo d'Almeida appeared this morning, before Mr. G. N. Orme, in the case of a Chinese who was charged with being in unlawful possession of \$19.80 in silver coins. A European Police Sergeant stated that the man who stole the money escaped the Police. Only \$15 had been recovered. Bail was secured at \$250 and the case was adjourned.

A Chinese was arrested after coming out from Holt's Godown, and wound round his waist two chains were found, which subsequent enquiries established had been stolen from the steamer Agrippina where they were used to keep the life-boats in position. Mr. Lindell to-day sent him to prison for four weeks. A like fate visited another Chinese who was found in possession of a quantity of deer skin leather which had been stolen it was believed from a bale in the same Godown. This thief made a desperate attempt to escape when he was searched, but blindly ran into the arms of Sergeant Davis.

A matter of fixing the responsibility on the right culprit's shoulders took Mr. G. N. Orme some time to decide this morning. An Indian constable who was on duty at West Point near the Sailors' Home had yesterday brought to the Police Station a young Chinese girl for being in possession of 19 taels of Indo-China opium. She denied owning the opium, telling the Magistrate that it belonged to a Chinese who was a passenger on her sampan. The man had requested her mother to let her follow him to his destination where he would pay the sampan money and also for the trouble of carrying the opium for him. Inspector Macdonald said that there was a possibility of truth in what she stated, and the girl's mother, who was in Court, was called up to elucidate the matter. Following her corroboration of her daughter's story, the Magistrate pointed out to the mother her fault in telling the girl to carry the opium and to follow the man. The responsibility therefore would lay on her, and she would be charged in the place of her daughter. The case was remanded until to-morrow for the change in the charge-sheet to be effected.

CURRENT COIN.

BY "MERCANTOR."

Each year the annual letters or circulars issued by the leading bullion brokers with regard to such matters as the course of gold and silver during the year become increasingly important by reason of the exhaustive character of the survey which is made of the general situation. This year the circular issued by Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., the well-known brokers, is of special interest with regard to the particulars given concerning silver, though there is also a mass of useful information with regard to gold. Messrs. Montagu refer to the manner in which the silver difficulties were coped with:—"The position of the silver market at the beginning of 1918 was overshadowed by difficulties connected with the Indian currency. Events pointed towards the assumption of Government control in some form or other over the distribution and disposal of production—a comparatively easy measure to enforce in view of the large proportion of the world's supplies which is derived from America."

In these circumstances, some drastic action in America became necessary in order to cope with the keen coinage demand from India evidenced by the drain of coined rupees from the Indian Currency reserves and to minimise the efforts of China to replenish its silver stocks up-country, seriously depleted by the heavy shipments previously made to India. The United States, owing to the difficulty in obtaining remittances to India, had a direct interest in easing the situation. Hence it was decided to introduce a Bill into Congress authorising the realisation of some portion of the reserve of 460 million silver dollars, held by the United States Treasury as security for silver certificates to that value.

The trade and shipping returns recently issued by the Hongkong Imports and Exports Department contain a wealth of information. From it we see that during the calendar year 1918, 579,541 vessels of a tonnage of 29,518,189 entered the Port. Compared with the figures for 1917, this shows a decrease of 53,537 vessels with a decrease of 4,974,484 tons. Of the vessels entered and cleared in 1918, 5.6 per cent. were British ocean-going vessels, 9.5 per cent. foreign ocean-going vessels, 13.3 per cent. British river steamers, 54.0 per cent. trading junks, and 13.8 per cent. steam launches under 600 tons. Of vessels of European construction, 3,337 ocean steamers, 6 sailing ships, 3,680 river steamers and 2,986 steamships not exceeding 60 tons entered during the year, giving a daily average of 27.3 ships, as compared with 29.9 in 1917 and 31.9 in 1916.

The number of foreign ocean-going steamers that entered the Port in 1918 was nearly double that of the British. The following table is instructive:—

	1918	1917
British Ocean-going	2,444	3,004
Foreign Ocean-going	4,234	4,140
British River Steamers	5,807	6,665
Foreign River Steamers	1,510	1,619
Steamships under 60 tons	6,002	6,531
Junks	23,439	26,067

The extraordinary general meeting of the New Engineering Company, to which I referred in my last notes, will be held at Shanghai to-day when the issue of 30,000 new shares at 17½ taels in the ratio of three new to ten old shares will be proposed.

Siam has been in the throes of a serious currency shortage. Up to the end of November last, the drawings of the Banks in Siam on the Treasury, against sterling sales to the Government in Europe, were below those of the corresponding period of the previous year. With the beginning of December, however, a sudden and absolutely unexampled demand arose, which has continued unabated up to the present moment. This demand

LATE SERGT. LINFIELD.

MEMORIAL TABLET UNVEILED.

A tablet to the memory of the late Sergt. Harry Linfield, of the Royal Naval Yard Police, who was shot whilst on duty in November last, has recently been erected in St. Andrew's Church, Kowloon, and at yesterday morning's service it was unveiled. There was a large congregation, including a number of deceased comrades.

The service was conducted by the Rev. J. S. Harrington, whilst the dedicatory prayer was said by the Bishop of Victoria. After the reading of the second lesson, members of the Church Vestry conducted Commodore Gurner to the North Aisle where he removed the Union Jack which covered the brass tablet.

Bishop Lander was the preacher and he based his discourse on the words—"Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die it abideth alone, but if it dieth it bringeth forth much fruit." In the course of his remarks the preacher said the world's greatest benefactors had not been the people who spent their time in amassing fortunes and living comfortable lives.

The war had brought this home to us. It was with regret we observed that graves of British men who had died for their country—many of them in the Navy—were neglected, such graves were also to be found in Whampoa, Canton and Macao. It was not creditable to our nation to leave the graves of our heroes to fall into decay and their names to be so obliterated by age that they became illegible. But this was not to be the case with regard to the late Sergeant Harry Linfield. The facts of his death were familiar. It was sufficient to say that he joined a service which involved risking his life for his country and that he nobly did his duty and met his death in doing so. He was a worshipper in St. Andrew's Church and an ardent member of an organisation which honoured the name of God and his fellow worshippers and others had done well to have erected a tablet as a memorial to his faithful life and tragic death. The Bishop reminded his hearers that this was Holy Week and pleaded for more religious observances which always manifested the principles of sacrifice. St. Andrew's Church had passed severe trials and if its members would manifest this spirit of sacrifice and loyalty he was sure there would be a great future for them and their church. He appealed to the members to take office and to support the acting chaplain in his work.

was, and is due simply to the enormously enhanced price of rice for export, mainly the result of insistent competition for supplies to Japan and Java, combined with the liveless condition of the import market, owing to the holding back of buyers in the expectation of a fall in prices. The consequent absence of cover has made it necessary for the Banks to draw on the Treasury for practically the whole amount, required by them to finance their purchases of exporter's bills.

In connection with this point the following figures giving the tical equivalents of the sterling sales of the Bangkok Banks for the last three years are instructive:—1915-1916 Tcs. 20,090,000, 1916-17 Tcs. 27,105,000, 1917-18 Tcs. 31,480,000. From 1st April, 1918 to February 28, 1919 the figure is 67,535,000 ticals. The supply of these enormous sums to the Banks threw a tremendous and increasing strain on the resources of the Royal Treasury at Bangkok, and with a view to relieving this by the only normal method available in the country, the surplus funds from Provincial Treasuries were called in and despite every endeavour the situation became so critical early in January that the Siamese Government was compelled to issue surcharged Tcs. 50 notes using, for the purpose, unused series of tical notes. The risk of surcharging notes of a low value with a higher value, as it were, looked, but it was feared that the difficulty of changing the serial numbers, etc. would prevent any very dangerous forgeries. The issue served its purpose by tiding over a few days of extreme shortage in other values, even though a few forgeries appeared.

SATURDAY'S FOOTBALL.

SECOND DIVISION MATCH.

There was only one League match on Saturday, and a good-sized crowd watched a fine open game with plenty of goals, and as several of the goals were scored in good style, spectators were very well pleased. The contest was between Staffs and Leung Dai-fung, and at yesterday morning's service it was unveiled. There was a large congregation, including a number of deceased comrades.

A large pool in the centre of the field made things very amusing for the spectators, although the reverse was the case with the players who found the ball very tricky to manipulate when crossing the morass. The Staffs were early aggressive and only sound defence by Cheung in goal and Leung Dai-fung at centre half kept them from scoring. The Chinese right wing made one or two spirited bursts but Schooler was in good form and kicked with great power. A determined burst by the Staffs forwards looked dangerous, and although Cheung saved from a hot shot he was beaten close in by a grounder from Street with several Staff forwards pressing him. There was no further scoring to the interval, Staffs leading by 1 goal to nil.

The Staffs went right through on resuming and Ellarby scored with a low drive, but Cheung was obviously worried by the spectators who swarmed around his goal; in fact the spectators throughout the game encroached on the field with regard to touch line or players' comfort. South China made tracks for the Staffs goal and had very hard lines in not scoring. A penalty against the Staffs was well saved by Glenn but a really fine dropping shot by Leung Yuk-tong just after completely beat Glenn. The Staffs again let up a warm bombardment of South China's goal and the ball struck the goal post, or probably a spectator and returned to Ellarby who promptly placed it in the net. The referee awarded a goal and was probably right in any case China's supporters were to blame, and the goal was a fitting punishment for their ignorance in crowding round their goal keeper. South China still kept pegging away, Ko Kin Fin on the right and Lung Yuk Tong being dangerous men on the move and the latter again beat Glenn with a similar goal to the first one, the game being very interesting at this stage. Staffs however added another, a China back clean missing his kick in front of goal, Staffs winning by 4 goals to 2.

The game was a very bright one and Staffs hardly deserved to win by 2 goals as two of their goals were very soft attempts, but the side played good football and their weight told considerably. Schooler was a very sound back, kicking with great power, and he needed to be, for Wain was shaky. Sheriff, Knight, Ellarby and Street were also prominent. For South China Cheung in goal was busy and did well, although unlucky with two goals. Leung Dai-fung was a great worker at centre half, and Ko Kin-fin and Leung Yuk-tong were brilliant at outside right and centre forward, the latter being easily the best player on the field, but had to cut out too much work on his own.

QUIZ.

THE USES OF ADVERTISING.

In the first of six lectures on Commercial Advertising at the London School of Economics and Political Science (University of London), Clare Market, Mr. Thomas Russell, President of the Incorporated Society of Advertisement Consultants, justified advertising on economic grounds. The quality of important domestic commodities, like laundry soap, beef extracts, and flannel was standardised, and the cost of them to the consumer reduced through advertising. If it were asked whether a manufacturer of laundry soap could not save the £100,000 to £200,000 a year spent in advertising and reduce the cost of the soap the reply was that to sell this output by any other means would cost much more. The class of commodities sold at the lowest margin of profit consisted of the goods most widely advertised. Without advertising the quality of the goods tended to deteriorate, because competition for the favour of retail traders compelled manufacturers to cut the price to a minimum.

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"OUR BOYS"**PERFORMANCE BY
"THE STUNTS"**

There was a large and appreciative audience at the Theatre Royal on Saturday evening when "The Stunts" gave a successful performance of the Old English comedy "Our Boys". His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., and a party from Government House occupied seats in the Dress Circle.

To those who would be inclined adversely to criticize the performance as a whole—and indeed such criticism can hardly be withheld in certain directions—we would remind them that the players had only one week for preparation and to go straight from vaudeville work to Old English comedy at such short notice is rather a daring thing to do. It was due to the fact that the Theatre was booked up that a much longer rehearsal did not take place, and it may be said that lack of study was the chief feature that intervened between unqualified success and "just successful". Apart from this—we think the players have no reason to be disheartened. With proper rehearsal and careful study, the members of the cast would qualify for the highest standard of amateur theatricals and it would be a great pity if severe comment on Saturday night's performance put an end to the endeavours of "The Stunts" in the direction of future productions, for histrionic talent undoubtedly exists in practically all the members of the Company.

The plot of "Our Boys" is a well-known one to render repetition here unnecessary. Its main theme is the mid-Victorian gulf between the aristocrat and the middle class shopkeeper. Mr. Ashby played the part of the self-made butler in a manner one would expect from an ex-professional and he of course was more or less perfect. Mr. H. W. Ramsey, in the part of the high-born gentleman, showed that with further rehearsal he would have carried out his part almost faultlessly. As it was, he displayed a grasp of the character which denoted hard work during the short time he had to study it. Mr. A. Ramsey as the butler's college-educated son was never convincing and his style is totally unsuited to the part. His delivery was also inferior; he seemed to be possessed by a desire to get his lines out as quickly as possible. He has ability, however, and would do well in other parts. Mr. Dick D'Almada played the part of the scion of a noble family very well indeed. The part was a most difficult one, calling for an incessant affectionation of the dude with sporting proclivities which was very exacting. For an amateur, his performance was worthy of high commendation and if he fell off a trifle as the play went on, he certainly showed considerable talent. Mrs. Thornton as the servant played her part in professional style and in a manner that left no cause for complaint and the Misses Elfrida Osmund, Dorothy Razavet and

**UNION INSURANCE
SOCIETY OF CANTON.****PROPOSED FUSION WITH
NORTH CHINA INSURANCE CO.**

We are informed that an offer has been made by the Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. to the North China Insurance Co. Ltd. with a view to the possible amalgamation of these two Companies and, subject to the consent of Shareholders, a provisional agreement has been entered into and signed by the Chairmen of the respective Boards and by the respective General Managers.

The scheme for the fusion of the Society and the Company is as follows:—

The Society to issue new Gold Shares (out their capital which when authorised will consist of £2,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of the nominal value of £10 each on which the sum of £4 will be paid up on each share) and allot them to the Company's shareholders in exchange for their shares in the ratio of one and a half Gold shares in the Society for each one share in the Company.

The Society in addition to make payment to the Shareholders in the Company of the sum of £5 Sterling in cash for each one share in the company held by such Shareholders.

We understand that in the event of the proposed scheme being carried into effect, the Society will take over the whole of the Company's staff but the entity of the North China Insurance Company Ltd. will be preserved, its Head Office and Court of Directors remaining in Shanghai as heretofore. In other words, the North China Insurance Company Ltd. will remain an entirely separate Company, the only difference being that the Shareholders will participate in its profits through the shares, which, if the amalgamation becomes effective, they will receive in the Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd. which Society will become the chief Shareholder.

CITY AND PRINCE OF WALES.

A resolution was unanimously passed by the Court of Common Council at the Guildhall recently inviting H.R.H. the Prince of Wales to take upon himself the Freedom of the City of London, and requesting the Lord Mayor to ascertain His Royal Highness's pleasure as to the date when he will attend at the Guildhall. The Freedom of the City, together with swords of honour, will also be presented to Lord Jellicoe, Sir David Beatty, Lord French, Sir Douglas Haig, and Sir Edmund Allenby.

Gertrude Razavet also showed ability and were perfect in their lines. Here again lack of proper rehearsal was manifest, but, as stated, that is no reason for being disheartened. Master Razavet did his best with the part of a butler, but he is too young to be convincing. Mr. P. A. Rozario, Mr. R. Ashby, Mr. W. B. Muskett and Mr. P. A. Dixon are to be congratulated upon what they were able to show after so short a preparation and we hope to see the Company in another production, after they have had more time for study, when we feel sure unqualified success will be secured.

**HONGKONG PEACE
CELEBRATION.****CHINESE PREPARATIONS.**

A meeting of the Chinese Committee for Peace Celebration was held last Friday at the Tang Wah Hospital to consider the means of suitably celebrating the conclusion of peace and a permanent war memorial. The Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, O.B.E., who presided, said the meeting would not that day decide upon the second question. It was proposed, he said, to celebrate the conclusion of peace for two days, and there would be a display of fireworks, which had been ordered from America at an expenditure of \$5,000. The harbour arrangements (display of fire dragons) would be in charge of the Harbour Master. The school children had not been forgotten, and a broad piece of ground had been selected for them to enjoy themselves. Each school child would also receive a copy of the book on the beginning and the end of the European war, and a medal. There were still no definite measures for the Chinese to assist in the celebration. Soldiers would be entertained to dinner and, in the case of the Navy, if there be any Chinese the cost of one dinner would be given to him for his own preparation. The Executive Committee for Peace Celebration had fixed \$60,000 for the purpose of fittingly celebrating peace in the Colony, the Government's contribution being half the other half to be raised amongst the Europeans and Chinese. The Government would decorate and illuminate the various Government offices, in addition to their contribution.

The Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, in reply to an enquiry said \$10,000 would be given to the Chinese for the holding of the fish lantern procession.

Mr. Hallifax asked all those who had buildings on the Praya to pay particular attention in the matter of decoration and illumination. The \$10,000 would only be devoted to preparations on land and the boatpeople would be required to prepare themselves for the celebration in the harbour.

Eventually, it was proposed by Mr. Ng Hon-tze and seconded by Mr. Chau Shue-ki and unanimously carried that a fish lantern procession be held for one night and that no grand procession be held in the day time.

Messrs. Chau Kai-ming, Ng Hon-tze, To Sz-tsun, Ho Kwong, Fung Ping-shan, Chan Sui Ki and the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook subscribed \$100 each to the Peace Celebration Fund as a lead for others.

VICTORIA THEATRE.**ANOTHER FINE FILM.**

Remember Bryant Washburn? He's the laughing, good-looking fellow with a dimple in his chin, curly hair, and everything like that who made such a big hit in screen comedies like "Skinner's Baby" and "Kidder & Co."

Now he's coming back again in a new Pathe play called, "The Ghost of the Rancho," to be screened at the Victoria Theatre to-night. The scenes are laid in the storied Southwest. Washburn is the grandson and only heir of a grand-dad who never saw a cabaret in his life and can't understand his grand-son's taste for 'em.

So he throws him out on his ear without a dime to bless himself with.

Do you think our hero is down-hearted? Not that you might notice it. He chirps up quickly, jumps a freight to the nearest big ranch and makes good. Also, he falls in love with a delightfully captivating little girl, a role played with sweet expertness by Rhea Mitchell, and all ends happily.

But, but, you ask: "Where does the ghost come in? That's the secret. It is a play worth seeing."

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**DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN
YOKOHAMA RESIDENT.**

We regret to note the death at Yokohama of Mr. W. K. Tresize, who was for many years Chief Engineer in the Kido Unyu Kaisha and Nippon Yusen Kaisha. After resigning from the latter Company he served for a long period as Manager of the Yokohama Engine and Iron Works. Mr. Tresize was a highly respected English resident, and had lived in Yokohama since 1884. He was 60 years of age and is survived by a wife, three sons (all of whom volunteered for active service during the war) and a daughter.

GOOD DIGESTION A JOY.**SOUND HINTS FOR DYSPPEPTICS.**

Good digestion is not appreciated until you lose it. Then you cannot afford to risk making experiments by trying uncertain remedies. Strong medicines are hard on weak stomachs. To be able to eat what you want and to digest it is a priceless blessing. If you have lost it do not be deceived by the claims of predigested foods, purgatives, and stomach tonics, so-called.

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So many dyspeptics have been helped by this simple and readily obtained treatment that every sufferer from indigestion should promptly try Dr. Williams' pink pills. Start to-day by obtaining a supply from your chemist. Or send \$1.50 for 1 bottle, or \$3 for 6 bottles, to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 95 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. The little book "What To Eat & How To Eat," which contains much useful information on the diet, will be sent to you free in response to a postcard request.

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NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKO- HAMA	Kamakura M. T. 12,410	{ SAT. 19th Apr. at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI & KOBE	Iyo Maru T. 12,330 Atsuta M. T. 15,930	{ SAT. 19th Apr. at noon. SAT. 3rd May, at noon.
LONDON via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said	Nikko M. T. 9,630	{ WED. 23rd Apr.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Toyo Maru T.	{ Middle of April.
CALCUTTA via Singapore, Pen- ang and Rangoon	Shimbu Maru T. Rangoon M. T.	{ FRI. 18th Apr. at 11 a.m. End of April.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

INCREASED INDIAN PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.

The *Pioneer* believes that the shipping situation is likely to be relieved shortly by the arrival in India of two big liners which will take passengers for England. At a meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council Sir Thomas Holland, during interpellations, stated: Attempts are also being made to secure increased passenger accommodation, and for the hon members' information I will read an extract from a telegram which we have just received from the Secretary of State. It runs as follows: Ministry of Shipping report following: Additional accommodation for civilian passengers Ormonds 400, Thongwa 270, Kaiser i-Hind 200, Manora 100, Dufferin 500. Extra accommodation on Manora, Merkara, Nagoya, Mandala, 1,000, Warton and Rheinfels 50 each. Teesta also probably will be available. Ambulance transport will take increasing numbers of civilians for Marseilles. Lines have been asked to assist in every way by improving accommodation. Additional enemy tonnage will be obtained if possible. It is impossible to say yet the dates on which those vessels will be available.

JAPAN'S LOSSES.

According to the *Asahi*, the principal items of Japan's claims for damages suffered in the war are those for the merchantmen, together with their cargoes, sunk by enemy submarines, and including, of course, payment for the property belonging to the crews and passengers on board the ill-fated vessels. On reference to the shipowners concerned, the Department of Communications ascertained that the sinkings from the above-mentioned cause number 26, with an aggregate tonnage of 110,450 tons, while the Senju-maru and four other missing steamers, totalling 17,964 tons, are regarded as having been sunk from causes incidental to the war. The total damages for these sinkings were estimated roughly at ¥350,000,000 by the Department of Communications which is said to have placed the matter in the hands of Baron Makino, a Japanese peace delegate at Paris. This is the third published estimate. The first was ¥300,000,000, and the second ¥300,000,000.

HASTILY BUILT SHIPS.

Japanese ships were not the only ones that were badly built in the hurry of the war boom. According to a London telegram dated February 20th to the *Osaka Asahi*, the London freight market has showed no change recently. It is reported, however, that no London insurance companies cover steamers built during the last two years at ordinary insurance rate. This is attributed to the fact that these comparatively new ships are considered a bad risk because of their hasty construction. Much trouble from this cause has been experienced by the London Insurance Companies from the American steamers built during the war: and now the London companies are reported to be refusing to insure these American vessels, especially the wooden ships built by special Government ordinance, on the ground that they are not suitable for ocean service.

SOUTH SEA FREIGHTS.

The N.Y.K. and O.S.K. have hitherto been the only companies quoting a regular freight tariff for the South Sea Service. It is, however, reported by the *Osaka Asahi* that the Nanyo Yusen Kaisha (South Sea Steamship Company) and the Java China Line Company have recently joined the conference, and by any of these four companies freights for the South Sea run are now quoted at ¥20 for general cargo and ¥18 for matches and glassware. This agreement is reported to have been reached in view of the prospect of other companies coming in on this run, so that these four, by united action, may keep competitors at bay.

EXPIRY OF AMERICAN CHARTERS.

The Persia-maru, which had been chartered by the American Shipping Board during the war, returned to Yokohama on February 26th. The steamer had been plying between Manila, New Caledonia, Honolulu, Chile, France and New York and sailed under American charter 36,994 miles altogether. The Minister of Communications has presented silver cups to the crew in recognition of their services.

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SHANGHAI	Tean	17th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sunning	17th Apr. at noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Kwangse	30th Apr. at d'light
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Changchow	31st Apr. at 10 a.m.

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Tillweg	Java	24th Apr.	29th Apr.	Japan
Jikin	Java	1st May		

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

Telephone No. 1574. **JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.**
York Building.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FUOCHOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haihong	J. W. Evans	TUES. 15th Apr. at 1 p.m.
Hailan	A. H. Stewart	SUN. 21st Apr. at 10 a.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,
General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
NIENTSI	Chipshing	Wed. 16th Apr. at d'light
HAIPHONG	Tatsang	Wed. 16th Apr. at 8 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Hopsang	Thur. 17th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Kwoisang	Thur. 17th Apr. at d'light
SHANGHAI	Choysang	Wed. 18th Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri. 18th Apr. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Yatsang	Sat. 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.
KOBE	Yatsang	Sun. 20th Apr. at d'light
KOBE	Chaksang	Thur. 2nd Apr. at d'light
NIENTSI	Cheongsang	Wed. 23rd Apr. at d'light
MANILA	Yuesang	Fri. 25th Apr. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE: This Line is now being reorganized and will shortly afford frequent and regular sailings to Calcutta via Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE:—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE:—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE:—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when indicated.

BORNEO LINE:—One sailing per month between Singapore and Sandakan by a steamer having good accommodation.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kaitum, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

NIENTSI LINE:—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Nientisi calling at Welhaven and Cheloo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK

S. S. "SLAVIC PRINCE"
Will be despatched for New York about

End of April.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.
Agents.

SHIPPING.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"CHIFUKU MARU" Sunday, 27th April.

GENOA & BOMBAY—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Co.'s steamer.
"MITSUKI MARU" Tuesday, 1st April.

MARSEILLE—Monthly direct service via Singapore & Port Said
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MARITIMUS, DURBAN and CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.
"HIMALAYA MARU" Tuesday, 15th April.

BOMBAY AND COLOMBO, Regular fortnightly service via SINGAPORE.

"MITSUKI MARU" Tuesday, 15th April.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUKE LAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"KOHO MARU" Wednesday, 15th April.
VICTORIA, VANCOUVER & TACOMA VIA MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, M. JI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI & YOKOHAMA.

"CHICAGO MARU" Saturday, 19th April.

HAIPHONG—Three times a month service.
"TAIYOKU MARU" Tuesday, 22nd April.

KEELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the Soon Yip wharf, near the Harbour Office.

TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"SOSHU MARU" Thursday, 24th April.

KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAISO MARU" Sunday, 20th April.

JAPAN PORTS—MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

"KENKON MARU" Wednesday 15th April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

K. YAMASAKI,

Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745

Y. K. K.

YAMASHITA KISEN KAISHA.

(THE YAMASHITA STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

NANYO MARU No. 1

NANYO MARU No. 2

NANYO MARU No. 3

SODEGAURA MARU.

KYODO MARU No. 13

TAMON MARU No. 1

ASOSAN MARU.

CHEIAN MARU.

REGULAR SERVICE FOR

FREIGHT BETWEEN

HONGKONG,

BANGKOK

and/or

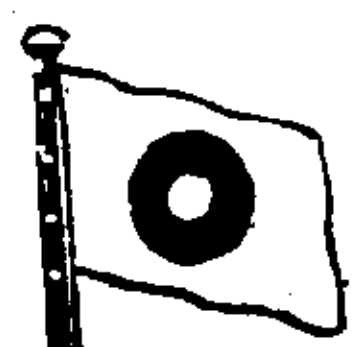
SINGAPORE.

For Particulars Please Apply to:—

M. KOBAYASHI, Agent.

Tel. No. 140 & 155.

Top Floor, King's Building.



KUHARA SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

KUHARA TRADING CO., LTD.

(Shipping Department).

HEAD OFFICE (KOBE).

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TOKIO, OSAKA, LONDON, NEW YORK, PARIS, BOMBAY, PORT SAID, CALLOO, HAVANA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, TAWAU, BANGKOK, SAIGON, VLADIVOSTOK, SHANGHAI and TAIPEH.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Pacific Coast, Japan, China, India, Java, North and South America, also to Mediterranean.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

For further particulars apply to—

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M. HASHIMOTO,

General Agents.

Telephone No. 2108.

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS.

BETWEEN
CHINA, MANILA, SINGAPORE, JAPAN
and SEATTLE.

S.S. "SENATOR"

SAILS FOR

SEATTLE—APRIL 20th.

FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

THE ADMIRAL LINE

JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT.

Telephones 2888 & 2998. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions

SHIPPING.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamer.	Leaving Carg.	Leaves Hongkong for Australia.
CHANGSHA	12th April	15th April

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare-Cargo booked through for all Australian New Zealand and Far Eastern ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 36.

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY

(Royal Packet Navigation Co. of Batavia)

THE STEAMSHIP:

"VAN WAERWYCK"

will be despatched on the 14th May to:—

Singapore, Penang and Belawan Deli

This vessel offers excellent cabin-accommodation for saloon passengers.

Wireless Telegraphy.

For freight and passage apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN,

Telephone No. 1574.

Agents

VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD

Destination	Vessel's Name	For Freight Apply To	To Be Despatched.
-------------	---------------	----------------------	-------------------

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Shanghai	Tean	B. & S.	15. Apr.
Tientsin	Chipsing	J. M. Co.	16. Apr.
Haiphong	Taking	J. M. Co.	16. Apr.
Shanghai	Hopsang	J. M. Co.	17. Apr.
Shanghai	Sunning	B. & S.	17. Apr.
Shanghai	Kwongsang	J. M. Co.	17. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haihong	D. L. Co.	18. Apr.
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18. Apr.
Shanghai	Choysang	J. M. Co.	18. Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Shinbu M.	N. Y. K.	8. Apr.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Kamakura	N. Y. K.	13. Apr.
Straits and Calcutta	Kwa'sang	J. M. Co.	9. Apr.
Kobe	Ya'shing	J. M. Co.	20. Apr.
Shanghai and Tsingtao	Kwangse	B. & S.	20. Apr.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D. L. Co.	20. Apr.
Swatow and Bangkok	Changchow	B. & S.	21. Apr.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Y'hama M.	N. Y. K.	21. Apr.
Kobe	Chakang	J. M. Co.	22. Apr.
Haiphong	Taitoku M.	O. S. K.	22. Apr.
Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Sosho M.	O. S. K.	24. Apr.
Java	Tijpanas	J. C. J. L.	25. Apr.
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	25. Apr.
Japan	Tjiliwong	J. O. J. L.	29. Apr.
Bombay via Ports	Toyo M.	N. Y. K.	M. of Apr.
Calcutta via Ports	Rangoon M.	N. Y. K.	E. of Apr.

CONSIGNEES.

CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS & SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"CHINA"

Having arrived, from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading duly endorsed for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of their cargo from ship's side.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately and cargo remaining on board on and after Tuesday, the 15th instant will be landed at consignee's risk and expense. Cargo undelivered on and after Friday, 18th instant at 3 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages will be landed into Company's Godown where they will be examined on Saturday, 19th inst. at 10 a.m.

No claim will be recognised after the goods have left the ship's and/or the Company's Godown.

All claims must be presented within six weeks of the ship's arrival, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

O. H. RITTER,

Agent.

Prince's Building, Ground Floor, Hongkong, 12th April, 1919.

CONSIGNEES.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND MANILA.

s.s. "ECLIPSE"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on April 15th 1919 at 10 a.m.

All claims must be presented within a month of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognised.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after April 16th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Alexandra Buildings.

Hongkong, 9th April, 1919

NOTICES.

FISK

NON-SKIDS

FOR PRICES
AND PARTICULARS

Apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

TEL. 659 & 781.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used At: A.B.C. Fifth Edition: Engineering, First and Second Edition: Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained

workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light Steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	BREADTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	DEPTH OF DOCK OR SLIP	HEIGHT OF DOCK OR SLIP	WIDTH OF DOCK OR SLIP
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 4 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 5 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 6 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 7 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 8 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 9 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 10 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 11 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 12 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 13 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 14 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 15 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 16 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 17 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 18 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 19 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'
No. 20 Dock, Kowloon	100'	10'	10'	10'	10'

OFFICE: KOWLOON.

Telephone No. K. 55.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc. M.I.N.A., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

OPENING ANNOUNCEMENT

A NEW BRANCH OF

THE SINCERE Co., LTD.

WILL BE OPENED AT NOS. 270-274

SHANGHAI STREET, YAUMATI.

DATE OF FORMAL OPENING, 5th APRIL

INSPECTION CORDIALLY INVITED—PATRONAGE WELCOMED.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

The Great Northern Telegraph Company, Ltd.

The following Unclaimed Telegrams are lying here:—

Tantak, from Shanghai.
Wanshun, from Shanghai.
Cheongyunkai Kwanyie, from Shanghai.
Chanmow, from Shanghai.
Yingzong, Jervois Street, from Shanghai.
Shanpi Shuku, c/o Taiwan Bank, from Tokyo.
Yuelee, from Shanghai.

S. Hoshino, Inaba Maru, from Tokyo.
Bowers, St. Georges Hotel, from Yokohama.
Changchesehi, Lohhoyching, from Shanghai.
Chanho, Taitong Hotel, from Amoy (two).
Fooktongshan, Limmootong, from Amoy.
Sayengsiptong, fourth story Pingtia Central Market, from Amoy.
Sweekee Co., Cestong Road, from Amoy.
c/o Onwuntanpa Tsushoryoko, from Osaka.
Yeecheong, from Kobe.

T. KING,

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 11, 1919.

Eastern Extension Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

List of Unclaimed Telegrams lying in the E. E. Telegraph Office at Hongkong:—

Moder, from Rangoon.
O. S. Orriek, (2) from Oakland, California.
T. Nozaki, Kasuga Maru, from Takow.
Taylor, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.
Vagueux, Hongkong Hotel, from Serresassipia.

J. K. GIBSON,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, April 10, 1919.

NOTICES.

REMEMBER
TEL. No. 977
FOR

MERCURY GARAGE

THE MOST
MODERN
CARS IN
TOWN.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from page 1.)

THE HUNGARIAN BOLSHEVICS.

IMPOSSIBLE FOR ALLIES TO TREAT WITH THEM.

Paris, April 10.
The *Echo de Paris*, referring to the Smuts Mission, says the fact cannot be disguised that an understanding with Magyar Bolshevism would have induced the Entente to treat with Russian Bolshevism, but the weakness of the governing authority and the uncompromising character of Magyar Bolshevism made it clear after a few hours that it was impossible to arrive at any agreement therewith.

JUGO SLAV REFUSAL OF ALLIES' REQUEST.

Paris, April 10.
According to the *Temps*, the Jugo Slav Press Bureau states that the Jugo Slav Government has refused the Entente request for co-operation by its Army against the Hungarian Soviets.

THE PEACE DELIBERATIONS.

DISPOSING OF OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS.

Paris, April 10.
A high British authority repeats that all outstanding questions have been practically settled. A plenary session will be held in the afternoon of April 11 and maybe continued on April 12.

A PRIVATE DISCUSSION.

Paris, April 10.
It is probable that the peace terms will be handed to the Germans and discussed privately. There will be no public meeting till the terms have been practically agreed to.
The number of German delegates to Versailles is expected to be so great that the hotels will be inadequate. The Mayor of Versailles is negotiating with the owners of villas and chateaux in the vicinity to accommodate them.

WAR-MARRIAGE LEGISLATION.

London, April 10.
In the House of Lords, the Lord Chancellor introduced a Bill, which was read a first time, which provides that where a marriage has been contracted in the United Kingdom during the war by a member of the Overseas forces, the competent Court in the district where the marriage occurred is empowered to entertain matrimonial proceedings by either party to the marriage. The Bill applies to the self-governing Dominions and also to many of His Majesty's possessions and protectorates.

THE RUSSIAN SITUATION.

BOLSHEVICS AIM AT CRIMEA.

London, April 10.
General Franchet Desperes has expressed the opinion that Odessa was tenable but it was decided to evacuate it owing to the absence of food supplies for the civilians.
The Bolsheviks are now trying to penetrate Crimea and have already gained contact with Franco-Greek troops, who, according to Bolshevik reports, have been driven back.
The Bolsheviks have captured Perekop, a hundred miles north of Sebastopol.
A message from Omsk says it is officially stated that two Bolshevik regiments have been completely defeated in the Sarapul region, and nine hundred killed.

RUSSIAN SOVIET GOVERNMENT.

BRITISH M.P.'S DISAPPROVE RECOGNITION.

London, April 10.
Another telegram signed by two hundred Commons was despatched to Mr. Lloyd George last evening urging the British delegates to refuse to agree to any proposal to recognise the Russian Soviet Government. The sending of the telegram was initiated by Mr. Clem Edwards.

DAY BY DAY.

A returned banished was this morning sent to prison for three months for stealing an iron shackle from Holt's Godown. Inspector Gordon said that a similar offence had led to the man's banishment for ten years. On the charge of returning from banishment, Mr. G. N. Orme inflicted a further nine months' imprisonment.

Nothing can be brought forward to account for the peculiar behaviour of a Chinese woman who attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning by jumping from the Hongkong-Yamnat ferry Munch On Lee into the harbour. It might be straightened circumstances, which was unlikely, as she had a comfortable home, or disappointed love, which was very likely, as it was stated that she was one among many who shared her husband's affections. Be that as it may, Sergeant Murphy was unable to bring forward any reason to make Mr. Lindsell any wiser on the matter, beyond saying that the woman was a first-class passenger on the ferry and that she lived with her mother-in-law, her husband being away in Swatow. The Magistrate decided to discharge the woman and told Sergt. Murphy to take her before the S.C.A.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.	
BANKS.	
H. K. & S. Banks sa.	\$700
MARINE INSURANCES.	
Cantons b.	\$450
North China b.	\$150
Unions b.	\$150
Yangtze b.	\$235
Far Eastern b.	\$1.25
FIRE INSURANCES.	
China Fires s.	\$150
H. K. Fires b.	\$330
SHIPPING.	
Douglases n.	\$91
Steamboats b.	\$25
Indos (Pref.) b.	\$32
Indos (Del.) n.	\$151
Shells b. 165/- sa. 167/6	
Ferries s.	\$35
REFINERIES.	
Sugars sa.	\$140
Malabons b.	\$35
MINING.	
Kailans n.	50/-
Langkats Comb. b.	\$21
Raub b.	2/-
Tromons b.	40/-
Urals s.	40/-
DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.	
H. K. Wharves n.	\$135
K. Docks sa.	\$151
Shai Docks b.	\$128
N. Engineerings b.	\$26
LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.	
Centrais b.	\$107
H. K. Hotels b.	\$98
I and Invest. b.	\$107
H. Phreys Est. b.	\$71
K'loon Lands b.	\$35
L. Reclamations n.	\$175
West Points b.	\$69
COTTON MILLS.	
Ewos b.	\$240
Kung Yiks n.	\$31
Lau Kung Mows n.	\$170
Oriental n.	\$70
Shai Cottons b.	\$175
Yangtze Mills b.	\$12
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Green Islands s.	\$7.70
Borneos n.	\$19.30
C. Light & P. b. cum rights	\$1
Providents b.	\$71
Dairy Farms b.	\$25
H. K. Electric b.	\$78
Macao Electric b.	\$33
Ropes b.	\$30
Trams, Low Level s.	\$7.97
Trams, Peak, old b.	\$71
Trams, Peak, new b.	cts. 75
Laundries b.	\$3
Steel Foundries n.	\$12
U. Waterboats n.	\$151
Watsons b.	\$61
Wm. Powells b.	\$11
Wissman's b.	\$27

Hongkong, April 14, 1919.

VOLUNTEER DRILLS.

THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS SCHEME.

The following are the new regulations as they affect Singapore and Penang Corps:

3. Every member of a Town Corps in any drill centre in order to be classified as an Effective Volunteer shall perform and undergo an annual course of training, divided into three periods consisting of four months each, which shall comprise the matters following:

(1) In the case of members (other than a recruit) who are medically fit, that is to say, who are classified in Category A or Category B1 in accordance with any Army Council Instructions in force, and who have not attained the age of 41 years on the first day of the current year of training—

(a) Attendance, at least, forty-four parades during the year, which shall include attendance at such Compulsory Parades as may be ordered by the Commanding Officer or Officer deputed by him, provided that not more than twelve Compulsory Parades shall be ordered in each period of four months.

(b) Attendance at four Compulsory Parades for preliminary musketry training, which shall be in addition to any Compulsory Parades ordered under clause (a) above.

(c) Firing such portions of the Musketry Course as are approved for the time being by the General Officer Commanding and as are directed in Regimental or Company Orders by the Officer Commanding.

When members are detailed by a competent officer to parade on the range for firing their course, attendance at such parade is compulsory.

(d) Attendance at the Annual Inspection held by the General Officer Commanding or other Officer appointed by him.

(e) Attendance at such camps as may be ordered by the Governor not to exceed one ten day camp or two four day camps.

One ten day camp shall be equivalent to twenty Compulsory Parades and each four day camp to eight Compulsory Parades.

In computing the period of attendance at any camp the day of arrival and the day of departure shall be excluded.

(2) In the case of a recruit—

Until passed by the Adjutant or the Officer Commanding his Company, or Officer deputed by him, attendance at such drills, additional to those specified in para 3 (1), to which he may be summoned by the Commanding Officer or Officer deputed by him, provided that the whole number of drills so ordered shall not exceed three each week or be less than four each month.

All recruits are compulsory. (3) In the case of members who are not medically fit, that is to say, who are not classified in Category A or Category B1 in accordance with any Army Council Instructions in force, or who have attained the age of 41 years on the first day of the current year of training—

(a) Attendance at, at least, twenty four parades during the year, which shall include attendance at such Compulsory Parades as may be ordered by the Commanding Officer or Officer deputed by him, provided that not more than six Compulsory Parades shall be ordered in each period of four months.

(b) In addition to the above, attendance at four Compulsory Parades for preliminary musketry training, and firing such portions of the Musketry Course as are approved for the time being by the General Officer Commanding and as are directed in Regimental or Company Orders by the Officer Commanding.

When members are detailed by a competent officer to parade on the range for firing their course, attendance at such parade shall be compulsory.

(c) Attendance at the Annual Inspection held by the General Officer Commanding or other Officer appointed by him.

Attendance at any camp ordered under clause 3 (1) (a) shall be optional, but for the purpose of

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENT.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

STAINER'S

"THE CRUCIFIXION"

WILL BE SUNG

ON

GOOD FRIDAY

AT

9.15 P.M.

CHORUS OF 80 VOICES.

WANTED.

WANTED.—A qualified pharmacist. Apply stating qualification, and salary required to Box No. 114 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

WANTED.—A reliable and experienced Master for a British vessel trading to Hongkong. Good record essential. Also a Chief Engineer for the same steamer. Apply in writing stating previous record and experience c/o Post Office Box No. 243.

THE "TELEGRAPH"

IS

THE FEATURE PAPER.

LOOK OUT

On MONDAYS for

"CURRENT COIN"

On TUESDAYS for

"AN ISLANDER'S DIARY"

On WEDNESDAYS for

"MODERN MODES"

On THURSDAYS for

"MUSICAL JOTTINGS"

On FRIDAYS for

"ROBBIE'S LETTER"

On SATURDAYS for the

"PICTORIAL SUPPLEMENT"

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Note the day on which your favor to feature appears.

DAY BY DAY.

We regret to learn that Mr. G. W. Wright, Chief Officer of the s.s. Hai Hong, has been taken seriously ill and will be compelled to go into hospital for a lengthy period.

equivalent, voluntary attendance shall count as two parades for each day spent in camp. In computing the period of attendance at any camp the day of arrival and the day of departure shall be excluded.

PEACE CELEBRATIONS.

JAPANESE RED LANTERNS.

DIAMETER

Per Case of 500	8 inches 11 1/2 inches	\$35.00	\$50.00
Per 100		7.50	11.00
Per dozen		1.00	1.25

CANDLES, to burn about five hours, can be supplied at \$2.40 per 100.

PRICES NETT—CASH ON DELIVERY.

PLACE YOUR ORDERS EARLY.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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THE WING ON CO., LTD.
HONGKONG.
UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS,
Most up-to-date and Cheapest House
in Hongkong.
Prompt attention given to Orders.

CHEAP SALE

OF
SWATOW DRAWN WORK, SILK & GRASS LINEN
EMBROIDERIES, FILET LACES, COLLARS,
AND MANY OTHER KINDS OF LADIES' FANCY GOODS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

FOR 15 DAYS ONLY.

From April 1st. to 15th, 1919.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK CO.,
No. 14, DES VOEUX ROAD, CENTRAL.
PHONE NO. 2851.

THE BREEZY GARAGE

FOR COMPLETE SATISFACTION

SUMMER IS HERE

and you want the most modern cars procurable at a price that is reasonable.

CARS FOR HIRE.

Chandler, 7 Passenger: ... \$8.00 per hour
Hudson Super Six: ... 7.00 " "
Oaklands: ... 6.00 " "

WEEKLY & MONTHLY TRIPS CAN BE ARRANGED.

TEL. 2499

A LARGE STOCK OF GOODWICH & GOODYEAR
TYRES & TUBES SIZES 34 x 4
& 32 x 4 HAVE ARRIVED.

TEL. 2499

THE HONGKONG SCHOOL OF MOTORING.

APPLICATIONS FROM STUDENTS ARE
NOW BEING ACCEPTED.

The SCHOOL has accommodation for 200 PUPILS, the syllabus including courses for MECHANICS and DRIVING.

SPECIAL FACILITIES are offered to persons desirous of becoming CHAUFFEURS and not at the moment having means at their disposal for their course.

Works and school-Shaukiwan Office-4 Queen's Road Central

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DISTRIBUTOR FOR
OVERLAND, HUDSON, CHANDLER & ELGIN MOTOR CARS.

HARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES.

STERLING TYRES.

NEW SHIPMENT JUST ARRIVED.

PLEASE CALL AND INSPECT.

TELEPHONE 482.

BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR 1919.

24 & 25, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ~~ROYAL~~ ROYAL
HONGKONG.

THE HOWITT PHILLIPS CO.

PRESENT

Each Evening at 9.15 p.m.

THURSDAY, 24th April	THE GREAT SPY PLAY "SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE." BY WALTER HOWARD
FRIDAY, 25th April	BORNEO JAVANESSE VACATION GREAT PLAY "THE CASE OF LADY CAMBER."
SATURDAY, 26th April	THE THRILLING CANADIAN DRAMA "TIGER'S CUB." TIGER'S CUB... DORIS PHILLIPS
MONDAY, 28th April	STANLEY HUGHESON'S BRILLIANT COMEDY "THE YOUNGER GENERATION."
TUESDAY, 29th April	WALTER HOWARD'S ROMANTIC DRAMA "THE STORY OF THE ROSARY."
WEDNESDAY, 30th April	THE SCREAMING LONDON FARCE "A LITTLE BIT OF FLUFF."
THURSDAY, 1st May	THE FAMOUS THREE GENERATION PLAY "MILESTONES."
FRIDAY, 2nd May	BRIEUX'S GREAT WORK ON THE SOCIAL EVIL "DAMAGED GOODS" (FOR ADULTS ONLY)
SATURDAY, 3rd May	NOW RUNNING IN LONDON THE BRILLIANT COMEDY OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER "THE MAN FROM TORONTO."

PRICES \$3. \$2 & \$1.

Booking opens at MOUTRIE'S

on Wednesday, 16th April.

VICTORIA THEATRE

April 14th, 15th & 16th.

BRYANT WASHBURN

in

"THE GHOST OF THE RANCHO"

A PATHE PLAY

Lots of Action, Lots of Pep.

A delightful play that simply adds more
proof to the old adage: "You can't keep
a good man down."

WISEMAN, LTD.

THE HONGKONG & KOW-
LOON WHARF & GODOWN
CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE bonus of \$ 6.55 per share
authorised by the Extra-
ordinary Resolution passed on
the 28th March, 1919, will be
distributed to those persons who
are registered on the 3rd day of
April, 1919, as the holders of the
issued shares of the Company.

Such bonus will, pursuant to
the Agreement which the Board
has been authorised to enter into,
be satisfied, as regards each com-
p to number of one new share of
\$50, each credited as fully paid up.

The transfer books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Saturday,
the 19th April, 1919, to Wednes-
day, the 30th April 1919, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

W. S. BROWN,

Secretary.

Hongkong 7th April 1919.

HONGKONG POLO CLUB.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS
LEAGUE.

NOTICE—Entries for the 2
divisions of the above
League close April 20th.

Clubs are requested to forward
their entrance fees (\$1.00 per
team) with their entries.

Dr. F. LINDSEY WOODS,
Hon. Secretary.

THE Annual General Meeting
of the Hongkong Polo Club
advertised to be held at the Club
Pavilion, Causeway Bay, April
15th, at 5.30 P.M. will be held
instead at the office of Messrs.
Messrs. & Taylor, 10 Ice House
Street, on the same date and hour.

J. H. CONGDON,
Acting Hon. Sec. & Treasurer,
H. K. Polo Club.
Hongkong, 14th April, 1919.

VOLLEYBALL.

IMPORTANT MATCH.

The third and final inter-port
volleyball match between Hong-
kong and Canton will be played
on Wednesday the 16th inst. at
4.15 p.m. on the Chinese Y.M.C.A.
Tennis Courts at Happy Valley.
As each team has been victor
once, a hard tussle is anticipated.
The winning team will furnish
11 men, and the losing team the
remaining 5 and two reserves, to
the team which will leave for
Manila shortly to represent China
in the Far Eastern Olympic
Games.

Should China win in the Vol-
leyball competitions again, she would
be able to keep the trophy, having
won it three times in succession.
In view of this fact, it is very im-
portant that only the best men
should be sent along to play for
her. Hence the numerous and
severe contests between Hong-
kong and Canton.

All those who are interested in
Volleyball should not miss this
opportunity of witnessing a fine
game.

The following players compose
the local team:

1st line—Kwok U Leung
(Q.C.), Chin Kwong Yan (S.P.C.),
Chan Ki Yun (S.C.), Li Hin
Leung (S.C.)

2nd line—Wong Hin Wai
(S.P.C.), Ho Ka Lau (S.P.C.),
Ko Sik Wai (S.C.), Ho Chak Man
(S.P.C.)

3rd line—Leung Kit Choi
(Q.C.), Chui Tsun Chiu (S.P.C.),
Hung Kam Sang (Q.C.), Chau
Wing Kwong (Q.C.)

4th line—Wong Tai Kwan
(Q.C.), Ma Hong Mai (S.C.), Ko
Chi To (Q.C.), Loh Kam Yan
(S.P.C.)

Reserves—U Wing Chuan
(S.P.C.), Yeung Ming Fai (Q.C.).

S.P.C.—St. Paul's College.

S.C.—South China Athletic
Association.

Q.C.—Queen's College.

HOME FOOTBALL.

Matches played on March 1st
resulted as follows:—

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Rangers 3 Heart of Mid. 2
Third Lanark 1 Ayr United 1

VICTORY CUP.

Queen's Park 2 Arthurlie 1
Patrick Thistle 4 Renton 3
Motherwell 2 Stevenston U. 0
Clyde 2 Johnstone 0
Kilmarnock 3 Dumb. Harp 0
Celtic 2 Vale of Leven 0
Kilmarnock 1 Albion Rovers 1
Airdrieonians 5 Abercorn 1
Morton 2 Clydebank 1
St. Mirren 0 Dumbarton 0

LANCASHIRE LEAGUE.

Blackburn R. 2 Manchester City 3
Bolton Wander. 3 Everton 6
Liverpool 6 Burnley 0
Manchester U. 4 Burnley 0
Port Vale 3 Oldham Ath. 1
Preston N.E. 3 Rochdale 1
Southport V. 3 Stoke 5
Stockport C. 1 Blackpool 2

MIDLAND LEAGUE.

Birmingham 4 Grimsby Town 0
Bradford City 2 Huddersfield 3
Coventry City 2 Barnsley 1
Hull City 5 Leicester F. 2
Leeds City 2 Bradford City 5
Notts County 0 Sheff. Wednes. 0
Rotherham C. 0 Lincoln City 0
Sheffield Un. 1 Notts Forest 1

LONDON COMBINATION.

Brentford 4 Tottenham H. 1
Clapton Or. 0 West Ham U. 0
Fulham 6 Chelsea 2
Millwall Ath. 0 Arsenal 3
Q.P. Rangers 3 Crystal Pal. 2

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Rangers 29 22 3 4 70 15 48
Celtic 27 20 2 5 55 20 45
Morton 29 16 5 8 71 36 40
Ayr United 30 14 10 6 59 49 34
Partick 28 14 9 5 52 38 33
Thistle 28 11 7 10 41 32 32
Kilmarnock 29 12 10 7 56 32 31
Heart of Mid. 28 11 10 7 46 44 29
Queen's Park 28 11 10 5 50 46 27
Third Lanark 29 9 11 9 50 48 27
St. Mirren 23 7 11 10 33 49 24
Clydebank 27 8 11 9 40 34 24
Hamilton 28 9 14 5 42 63 23
Airdrieonians 28 6 12 10 33 42 22
Clyde 28 7 15 6 40 55 20
Falkirk 29 6 16 7 40 57 19
Dumbarton 26 4 14 8 20 44 16
Hibernians 27 4 21 2 22 76 10

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant R.M.S.
Davy has been appointed to the
light cruiser Centaur, which is
joining the China Squadron.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-
Colonel B. Cuming, Indian Army,
who has just been promoted to
substantive Lieutenant-colonel,
joined the Army in 1894, and
served three years in the Suffolk
Regiment before joining the
Indian Army. He served in the
China War, 1900 (medal), and in
the war of 1914-18 (mentioned in
despatches). Brevet-Lieutenant-
colonelcy.

Colonel N. W. H. Du Boulay,
Royal Artillery, has retired after
a service extending from 1880.
He took part in the Egyptian
War, 1884-85-86, including the
Nile Expedition to relieve Gen-
eral Gordon in Khartoum (medal
with two clasps, Khedive's Star);
was attached to the Japanese
headquarters during the China-
Japanese War of 1894-15 (Ja-
panese War Medal); was a special
service officer in the China War,
1900 (medal with clasp) and
commanded a brigade in the late
war (mentioned twice in despatches,
C.M.G.).

Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. G.
Brand, C.B., C.V.O., A.D.C.,
from Commodore of the first
class has been promoted Rear-
Admiral. Rear-Admiral Brand,
who is a brother of
Lord Hampden, entered the
service in 1881, and reached the
rank of captain in December,
1907. He was Naval Attaché
at Tokyo from 1912 to 1914, was
flag-captain of the Queen
Elizabeth (Sir David Beatty's
flagship) for some time, and a
Commodore during the latter
phases of the war. Companion-
ship of the Bath, Aide-de-Camp
to the King.

Consequent on the retirement
of Vice-Admiral the Hon. R. F.
Boyle, M.V.O., Rear-Admiral G.
A. Ballard, C.B., has been ad-
vanced to the rank of Vice-Admiral.
Vice-Admiral Ballard served in
the Egyptian War, 1882, Bur-
ma War, 1885-87, and wears
the Japanese Order of the
Sacred Treasure, which was
conferred upon him by the
Emperor of Japan in connection
with the Anglo-Japanese Alliance.
During the last two years of the
war he was in charge of the
naval establishments at Malta.

Rear-Admiral H. L. Mawbey,
advanced to flag rank, entered
the service in 1883, and has
served several commissions east
of Suez. He received the Order
of the Sacred Treasure from the
Emperor of Japan in July, 1907.
In the closing phases of the late
war he commanded the battleship
Agincourt, and a few months ago
was appointed a Naval Aide-de-
Camp to the King.

Rear-Admiral F. L. Field, C.B.,
whose appointment to flag rank
was gazetted recently, has been
in the service since 1884, and got
his captaincy in 1907. He has
served on the East Indies Station
and the China Station, and whilst
a lieutenant of the cruiser Bar-
fleur on the latter station took
part in the China troubles of
1900. He did good work
at Tientsin in connection with
the armoured trains, and
was mentioned in despatches for
"having been hard at work for
almost 48 hours continuously on
one occasion under fire." At the
capture of the native city of
Tientsin he was wounded (men-
tioned in despatches, medal with
clasp), and in the late war he was
mentioned in despatches and
awarded the C.B.

Major-General F. E. Johnson,
C.M.G., D.S.O., Royal Artillery,
who has just retired with that
honorary rank, was last employed
on the staff in India. He joined
the Royal Regiment of Artillery
in 1880, shared in the North-
West Frontier Expedition of
1897-98 (medal with two
clasps), the China Expedition,
1900, including the Relief
of Peking, the actions of
Peitang and Yangtsun, and
minor affairs (mentioned in
despatches, D.S.O., medal with
clasp), and in the late war he
was mentioned three times in
despatches and given the C.M.G.

TO-DAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.

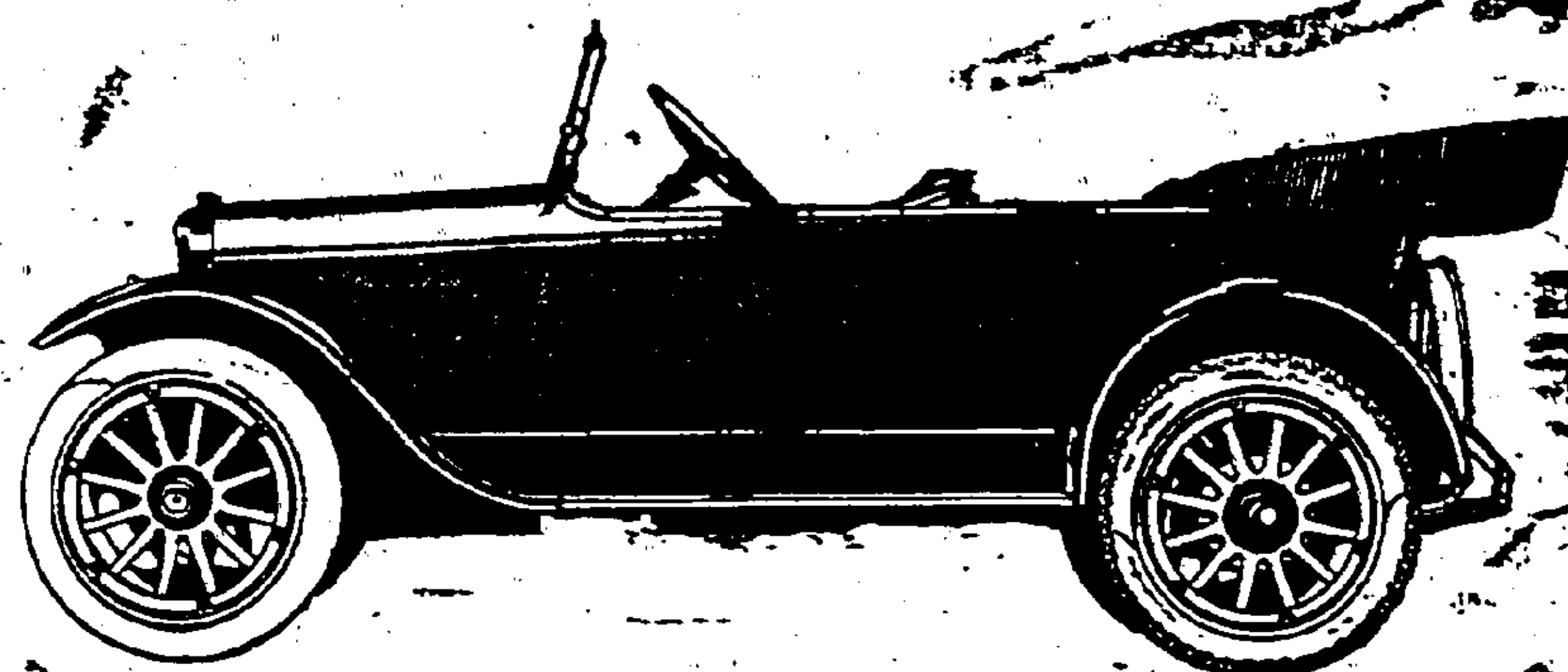
SOLE AGENTS

FOR

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA

Allen

THE CAR OF EXCELLENCE
HIGH GRADE—LOW PRICE
STOCK NOW AVAILABLE IN HONGKONG



5 PASSENGER

MODEL 41 TOURING CAR.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

SELF-LUMINOUS PAINTS IN
WAR AND PEACE.

Self-luminous paints were
largely used during the war for
the dials of watches and instru-
ments for trench signs, for buoys,
and many other purposes. Very
little was known of the best com-
position of such paints and the
best way of using them until
Professor Clinton, of University
College, London, and Mr.
J. E. Dow, of the Illuminat-
ing Engineering Society of
Great Britain, carried out tests
with special forms of electric
glow-lamp photometer. They
used paints made of radium
bromide and zinc sulphide which
at first show a quick rise in the
light given off, followed by a slow
decay. They found that if more
than a certain minute proportion
of radium was used, the light
fell away so rapidly that no
advantage was gained. They also
found that the same thing hap-
pened if the paint was laid on too
thickly. Owing to the high cost
of radium these results enabled
big savings to be effected in the
expenditure on self-luminous
paints during the war. They will
be no less valuable in peace, when
the use of these paints is developed
for the illumination of instrument
dials, electric switches, signs and
signposts, buoys, and other things,
where it is desirable to provide
permanent visibility.

LACK OF MACHINERY FOR
COTTON MILLS.

The immediate future of the
cotton industry of the world is,
after four and a half years of
war, in many ways difficult to
forecast, but Sir Charles Macara,
who was the first president of the
International Cotton Federation,
and who has an experience ex-
tending over thirty years of cot-
ton-trade organisations and, as
such, is a recognised authority,
has made the following statement
to Bradstreet in answer to many
requests that have been made to
him as to the effects which the
return to peace will have upon
the present position and future of
the industry:—The cotton trade
in nearly all countries has been
more or less restricted in its
output through the diffi-
culty of obtaining supplies of
raw material and the dif-

ficulties connected with the ex-
port of manufactured goods. The
scarcity of labour, as well, has
been a great handicap. The Eng-
lish cotton industry, which is a
preponderating factor, has been
seriously curtailed. The mills in
the United States, since the entry
of that country into the war,
have had to curtail production of
goods for the civilian population,
but in peace times they export
not much over 5 per cent. of their
manufactured cotton fabrics. The
mills in India, China, and
Japan, with a total of
about 10,000,000 spindles out of
144,000,000 in the world, may
have been able to run with less
interruption, but with their very
limited production they have had
to meet the demands of a home
population of about half the
world's inhabitants. The Belgian
industry has been stopped since
the outbreak of war, and the mills
of northern France have also been
silent and badly damaged. Russia,
Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Por-
tugal and Spain have all suffered
in one way or another. Since
August, 1915, when cotton was
declared contraband, the mills in
enemy countries have gradually
closed down, until at the time of
signing the armistice it was
stated that 97-1/2 per cent in
Germany were closed. A very
important factor regarding the
future is that a large proportion
of the cotton machinery of the
world is made in Lancashire, and
very early in the war the
great firms of textile machin-
ists turned their works over to the
production of munitions, with the
exception of a small section occu-
pied with necessary repairs and
renewals. Thus great leeway
has to be made up. During the
ten years preceding the war the
English cotton industry increased
its spindleage by 12,000,000,
this being about 2,000,000 more
than the total of India,
China and Japan which have
been engaged in spinning
and manufacturing cotton by
power for sixty to seventy years.
The increase mentioned exceeds
also the total number of spindles
Germany had when war broke
out. That country has been spin-
ning and weaving cotton for 100
years. Such a position as I have
indicated renders it impossible
for any great extension of the
industry to take place, as the

renewal of the many millions of
spindles destroyed or damaged
during the war will tax the
makers of cotton machinery to
the utmost for some time to
come; and the fact that present
prices are 200 to 300 per
cent. above pre-war prices means
that new mills, even if they could
be erected, could not compete
with those already in existence.
Consideration of the foregoing
facts, and the further certainty
that the markets of the world
are bare of cotton textiles, ought
to have a decidedly steadying
effect. The fluctuations in the
prices of raw materials and
other commodities, as
well as of freights and wages,
are very difficult to follow,
but the main factor must never be
overlooked that a considerable
period must of necessity elapse
before the raw material is convert-
ed into the finished fabric. If
preparations are not entered upon
many months before the goods
are required, they would not be
available at all. I must leave
those interested to form their
own conclusions after perusing
this survey.

THE PAPER MARKET.

The foreign-style paper market
is slack owing to the stoppage of
export to foreign countries, and
consumers at home are withhold-
ing their purchases in anticipa-
tion of a further decline, says the
Japan Chronicle of April 1. The
congested goods are reported to
amount to about 50,000 bales,
and manufacturers of foreign-
style paper have been keeping up
the price by means of the com-
mon practice of stopping produc-
tion till the stock is cleared off.
However, according to the Kobe
Shimbun, these manufactures can-
not cry "stand and deliver" to the
consumer any more, for they are
hard pressed for money, and some
big merchants, it is reported,
are rather inclined to com-
mence selling their heavy
burdens at a loss. Added to this,
it is anticipated that paper will
come from America. Some, in-
deed, has come. In these cir-
cumstances the future of the
foreign paper market is very
gloomy, and a steep decline is
expected to occur when the
merchants begin to sell their
goods at a loss. The gloom, of
course, does not depress the con-
sumer.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

PROPOSED COMMERCIAL COUNCILLORS FOR JAPAN.
Japanese business men are tired of their consular service and want something new, after the fashion of their British competitors. The new British branch of the diplomatic and consular service has attracted attention and there is a demand for a Japanese version of it. The Kobe Chamber of Commerce forwarded to the Premier, the Foreign Minister, the Finance Minister and the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce on the 25th ult., a memorial urging the dispatch of commercial delegates to European, American and other countries as a means of keeping the Japanese merchants at home in touch with the actual conditions of foreign markets so that Japan may cope successfully with the economic situation of the world after the war. The memorial, which was presented to these Ministers in the name of Mr. Tamura, President of the local Chamber of Commerce, sets out by predicting that a keen economic warfare will follow the sanguinary war which has already ended, and proceeds to point out the earnest efforts that are being put forward by the various Powers to cope with the anticipated situation, putting special emphasis on the great pains being taken by Britain to develop her economic interests. It is then pointed out that the stationing of Consuls abroad is not sufficient for the attainment of the object the memorialists have in view, on account of the fact that various kinds of business calling for their attention make it impossible for them to give sufficient attention to commercial matters. Moreover, the number of Japanese Consuls abroad is not large enough. This consideration prompts the memorialists to suggest to the Ministers the establishment of the system of Commercial Councillors, following the example set by Britain. They express much regret that while military and naval attaches are appointed by the Government to make necessary investigations into military and naval matters abroad, the commercial side of the question is sadly neglected.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T	33 3/4
Demand	3 1/2 15/16
30 d/s	3 1/2 15/16
60 d/s	3 1/2 3/16
4 m/s	3 1/2 3/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	14 1/2
T/T Japan	15 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	77 1/2
co & New York	77 1/2
T/T Java	90 1/2
T/T Manila	8 1/2
T/T France	4 5/8
Demand, Paris	4 5/8 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C	3 1/2
4 m/s. D/P	3 1/2
5 m/s. L/C	3 1/2 3/8
30 d/s. Sydney and Melbourne	3 1/2 1/2
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York	19 1/2
4 m/s. Marks	Nom.
4 m/s. France	4 7/8 1/2
6 m/s. France	4 8/8 1/2
Demand, Germany	7 1/2
Demand, New York	77 1/2
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Manila	15 1/2
Demand, Singapore	14 1/2
On Haiphong	Nom.
On Saigon	4 1/2
On Bangkok	4 1/2
Sovereign	5 1/2
Gold leaf per oz	42 40
Bar Silver, per oz	45 1/2

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:	
Hong 50 cts sub.	5 % dis.
" 10 "	15.00 % dis.
" 5 "	34.00 % dis.
C. coins 5 % "	

NOTICE.

NOTICE.
All persons, with the exception of those of Chinese race, desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO. LTD.

TIME TABLE WEEK-DAYS.

1.00 a.m.	4.30 a.m.	Every 15 min.
1.15 "	4.45 "	"
1.30 "	5.00 "	"
1.45 "	5.15 "	"
2.00 "	5.30 "	"
2.15 "	5.45 "	"
2.30 "	6.00 "	"
2.45 "	6.15 "	"
3.00 "	6.30 "	"
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3.30 "	7.00 "	"
3.45 "	7.15 "	"
4.00 "	7.30 "	"
4.15 "	7.45 "	"
4.30 "	8.00 "	"
4.45 "	8.15 "	"
5.00 "	8.30 "	"
5.15 "	8.45 "	"
5.30 "	9.00 "	"
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6.00 "	9.30 "	"
6.15 "	9.45 "	"
6.30 "	10.00 "	"
6.45 "	10.15 "	"
7.00 "	10.30 "	"
7.15 "	10.45 "	"
7.30 "	11.00 "	"
7.45 "	11.15 "	"
8.00 "	11.30 "	"
8.15 "	11.45 "	"
8.30 "	12.00 "	"
8.45 "	12.15 "	"
9.00 "	12.30 "	"
9.15 "	12.45 "	"
9.30 "	1.00 "	"
9.45 "	1.15 "	"
10.00 "	1.30 "	"
10.15 "	1.45 "	"
10.30 "	2.00 "	"
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12.00 "	3.30 "	"
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12.30 "	4.00 "	"
12.45 "	4.15 "	"
1.00 "	4.30 "	"
1.15 "	4.45 "	"
1.30 "	5.00 "	"
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